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IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH MLADENOV

Condemn Arms Race

AU281911 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 28 /BTA/ -- The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria Mr Petur Mladenov and Iran Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati began formal talks here today at which a wide range of questions of mutual interest were discussed.

An analysis of today's international situation was made. The reason for the extremely tense international relations in the world as a whole and in different regions is the policy of confrontation and hegemony pursued by the most aggressive imperialist forces.

During the talks the parties condemned the arms race enforced by these forces, especially in the sphere of the nuclear and other mass annihilation weapons, which is posing a grave danger of a nuclear war and threatens the existence of all peoples. Minister Petur Mladenov made the Iranian foreign minister familiar with the numerous constructive proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states to safeguard world peace and avert the danger of war, not to allow any change in the balance of powers in the world. Dwelling on Bulgaria's foreign political course, Mr Petur Mladenov dwelt specifically on the policy of goodneighbourliness, friendship and cooperation towards the remaining Balkan states. He informed about the development of the idea of Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of the State Council, to turn the region into a nuclear weapon free zone, as well as about the proposal made by the Bulgarian top leader to sign bilateral treaties between the Balkan countries containing goodneighbourly relations codes.

The Iranian foreign minister made a high assessment of the idea to establish nuclear weapon free zones as one of the ways to disarmament and attaining a peaceful world.

The two foreign ministers discussed the situation in the Persian Gulf. Stress was laid on the danger incorporated in the plans for direct military interference of the U.S. imperialism in the region. Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati expressed their countries' stands on the Irano-Iraqi conflict.

They also reviewed the situation in the Middle East and condemned Israel's perilous policy. The two ministers spoke in favour of the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and their unalienable rights including the founding of their own independent state. The defeatist plans of the Camp David Accord type were condemned.

The talks proceeded in a businesslike, constructive and frank atmopshere. It was noted that the two countries' stands on a number of the problems discussed were very close or identical. The talks will be resumed tomorrow.

Velayati for Gulf Security

GF290609 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent, the minister of foreign affairs of our country, Mr Velayati, arrived at Sofia airport at the head of a delegation yesterday afternoon. He was welcomed by the Bulgarian foreign minister, his deputy, and Iranian Embassy officials in that country.

During a meeting with the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Velayati noted the various political positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its battle against any form of hegemony and said: We support the just struggle of the nations of Lebanon, Palestine, Sahara, Namibia, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. He then noted U.S. agitation and plots, including instigation of Saddam's attack against Iran and said: U.S. officials have stated that Saddam's defeat is the defeat of U.S. policy in the region. Currently, Iraq has trampled over all international laws with respect to the issues of the Persian Gulf.

Our country's foreign minister added: Iraq's aim is to involve international powers and the United States in the war, and the United States is taking advantage of the current situation. However, we will resist this until the achievement of our just conditions. We are in favor of security in the Persian Gulf and the policy of mutual coexistance, and we oppose the expansion of the war.

The Bulgarian foreign minister then recounted the political position of his country and said: Many of the political positions of Iran and Bulgaria are similar. He also stressed that the United States follows a policy of intervention and fanning the fire in the world, especially in the Middle East.

Cite U.S. Imperialism

LD290638 Tehran IRNA in English 0610 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 29, IRNA -- Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said here Monday that Iraq had infringed international laws with an objective to pave the way for the involvement of big powers and the U.S. in its imposed war against Iran. Velayati, speaking in a meeting with his Bulgarian counterpart Petur Mladenov, further stressed that the United States was abusing the present circumstances.

Outlining political stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Velayati emphasised that Iran was against any foreign domination in Islamic land of Al-Quds [Jerusalem] or elsewhere in the globe and would fight against it. The Iranian foreign minister reiterated Iran's support for all liberation movements throughout the world.

Referring to the achievements of the Islamic Revolution, Velayati noted that the revolution had brought independence for Iran and it was due to the same reason that all those having an eye on Iran, led by the U.S. imperialism, hatched plots against the Islamic Republic after the victory of the revolution. As an example the Iranian foreign minister referred to the imposition of the Iraqi war against Iran designed by the U.S., and added that U.S. officials had announced that Iraqi defeat would lead to political defeat of the U.S. in the region.

Emphasising that the Islamic Republic would resist this confrontation until the materialisation of its legitimate conditions, Velayati said that all such instigations were due to the resistance of the Iranian people who were paying the price for their independence.

In reply the Bulgarian foreign minister also outlined political stance of his country and noted that both Iran and Bulgaria enjoyed close or identical points of view. Mladenov stressed that the U.S. imperialism was following a policy of fanning the flame in the world and especially in the Middle East.

The second round of talks of foreign ministers of Iran and Bulgaria would start today. Velayati arrived here Monday for a two-day official visit at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart to discuss ties between the two countries.

FILIPOV-STROUGAL TALKS OPEN IN SOFIA 28 MAY

Strengthening Cooperation

AU281853 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 28 /BTA/ -- The heads of the Governments of Bulgaria Mr Grisha Filipov and of Czechoslovakia Mr Lubomir Strougal held bilateral relations in high esteem. At the talks which started here today they expressed Bulgaria's and Czechoslovakia's readiness to seek more up-to-date forms of cooperation. It has been stressed that in accordance with the agreements between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Gustav Husak the economic contacts keep developing and deepening. The trade is going up, the scope of specialization and joint production keeps expanding.

On the other hand, it was emphasized that it was necessary, in the interest of the further deepening of integration, to attach greater importance to developing the cooperation in the fields of mechanical engineering, electronics, the automotive and the chemical industries.

Some international issues were also tackled.

The following attended the talks on the Bulgarian side: Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Czechoslovak Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee, and Mr Maryi Ivanov, the first deputy minister of foreign trade. [title as received]

The Czechoslovak side is represented by Mr Ladislav Gerle, deputy head of Czechoslovakia's Government and chairman of the Czechoslovak side of the Bulgaro-Czechoslovak Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee, and Mr Jindrich Rehorek: the first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Solidarity Against Militarism

LD282057 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, gave a festive dinner today in honor of Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak premier, and his entourage.

Grisha Filipov welcomed the guests and said that relations between the two countries have a rich and long history in the joint struggle of Bulgarians, Czechs, and Slovaks for people's and social liberation. Thanks to the immediate care of the two Communist Parties, the cooperation between the two countries is continually developing and deepening.

The Bulgarian representative expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries and said that, according to a shared opinion, there are unused possibilities and reserves in the dynamic development of cooperation, particularly in the economy. It is therefore necessary to continue with even more energy in the joint effort to more fully utilize the present possibilities for a further increase of mutual exchange of goods, deepening production specialization and cooperation, improving scientific-technological cooperation, and enriching the forms of mutual relations. There must be more emphasis on the coordination of economic policy and deepening integration, both in the bilateral relations and in CEMA.

Speaking of the international situation, Grisha Filipov condemned the aggressive militarist policy of the United States and said that the reactionary imperialist circles must realize that the socialist countries will not allow any violation of military balance. He fully supported the retaliatory measures which the USSR, together with Czechoslovakia and the GDR, had to accept in order to set up a safe barrier against the advocates of war adventures. He further recalled a number of constructive proposals made by the USSR and praised the significance of the appeal of the Warsaw Pact states on 7 May to start multilateral consultations in order to conclude an agreement on mutual nonuse of military force and preservation of peace relations. Grisha Filipov went on to note that concrete proof of the principled and consistent foreign policy of Bulgaria is the initiative and effort for strengthening good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and for creating a nuclear-free zone in this area.

In concluding his address, Grisha Filipov said that the talks with Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal were conducted successfully and confirmed the full unity of views and attitudes of the two sides on all the questions under discussion.

Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, speaking at the festive dinner, noted among other things that the nations of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria pursue identical goals and follow shared courses, as expressed by their alliance treaties and ensured by the highest representatives of the two countries and their Communist Parties' Comrades Gustav Husak and Todor Zhivkov.

Lubomir Strougal went on to say that at the meetings of premiers the greatest attention is always paid to the questions of economic cooperation, fulfillment of bilateral agreements, and intentions laid down by CEMA. He noted that in this sphere the two countries have succeeded in taking a great step forward in cooperation and specialization. However, apart from the tested methods of cooperation, the new stage in the development of the national economies requires new approaches to international cooperation. In this stage Czechoslovakia counts on Bulgaria as a leading -- even the decisive -- partner after the USSR.

Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal further underlined that his visit and deliberations in Bulgaria are taking place in a rather unhappy time. The U.S. Government and its closest allies have unleashed a new round of arms buildup. They have militarized international relations and even committed acts of aggression.

As of the end of 1982, U.S. medium-range missiles have been deployed on the territory of several Western European NATO states. "We answered this infamous attempt to upset the military equilibrium with countermeasures," Lubomir Strougal underlined. "We made this forced step out of necessity, but at the same time with the firm determination to defend the western frontiers of the world of socialism. At the same time, our disarmament proposals, which are summed up in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, continue to be valid. We fully support Soviet proposals which could lead to a complete ban on nuclear weapons. In this we are totally in agreement with our ally the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

"We believe in the common sense of politicians and in the heartfelt resistance of nations against war," Lubomir Strougal said. "We offer negotiations instead of confrontation, disarmament instead of arms buildup, and confidence instead of threats, providing the other side genuinely wants to respect the principles of equal and identical security. Our negotiations confirm the indestructible principle of friendship, alliance, and cooperation between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. At the same time they express stances on all pressing questions of our time and support for detente and peace -- and this has been their greatest contribution to the future," Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said at the festive dinner in Sofia today.

KUWAIT'S AR-RASHID, MLADENOV AGREE ON SUMMITS

AU261250 Sofia BTA in English 1808 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 25 (BTA) -- Today Mr Rashid ar-Rashid, deputy foreign minister of Kuwait, ended his three-day visit to Bulgaria. He was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs. At the talks a high assessment was given to bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural sphere and the important role of the state leaders of Bulgaria and Kuwait in promoting bilateral cooperation was stressed. Agreements were reached for bilateral summit meetings as well as other meetings to take place in future. The opinion was expressed that consultations on topical international issues are of benefit to both countries.

The present consultations discussed a wide range of bilateral and international issues. On the Bulgarian side these consultations were headed by Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Special attention was devoted to the possibilities for furthering and promoting cooperation in the sphere of industry, farming, trade, banking, tourism and culture.

The two parties to the talks exchanged opinions on the present international situation, on the situation in the Middle East and on the latest events in the Persian Gulf.

The two parties expressed their concern for the serious deterioration of the international situation as a result of the deployment of U.S. nuclear middle range missiles in some West European countries as well as for the four year-long Irano-Iraqi conflict.

They noted that on the international issues discussed they have similar and close opinions.

CC DELEGATION TALKS WITH ISRAELI CP LEADERS

AU261459 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA) -- From May 18 through 25 a BCP delegation headed by Mr Yordan Kirov, deputy chief of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the CC of the BCP, was on a visit to Israel in implementation of the protocol for cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Israel.

The delegation was received by Mr Me'ir Vilner, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Israel and had talks with a delegation of the Communist Party of Israel headed by Mr George Tubi, chief of the party's International Relations Department.

Special attention was devoted to the dangerous situation in the Middle East brought about by the aggressive political course of the Israeli Government which has the full support of the U.S. and its allies. The necessity to consolidate unity of action in the struggle of all the democratic and peaceloving forces for establishing a just and lasting peace in the region was expressed.

The Bulgarian party to the talks expressed its full support to the brave struggle of the Communist Party of Israel against the expansionistic political course of the government, for the further strengthening of the democratic front for peace and equal rights, in defence of the vital interests of the working people.

CONTROL COMMITTEE HEAD RETURNS FROM SYRIA

AU271331 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Control Committee, led by Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the committee, returned from Syria today. According to the cooperation protocol signed between the BCP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the delegation visited the Syrian Arab Republic in order to become acquainted with the activities of the Central Control Committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and by Taha al-Khayrat, Syrian ambassador to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH CPSU'S LIGACHEV

AU281521 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Yegor Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They held a talk on bilateral cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, between our two countries and peoples. Yegor Ligachev is visiting our country on the occasion of the forthcoming Conference of Central Committee secretaries of fraternal parties on questions of organizational party work.

POLAND'S SWIRGON COMPLETES 3-DAY VISIT

AU282027 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, Waldemar Swirgon, PZPR Central Committee secretary, paid a working visit to our country from 26 through 28 May 1984. The Polish guest was received by Comrade Georgi Yordanov and held talks with Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov. He met the leaderships of creative unions and visited cultural institutions and tourist sites in Sofia. During his talks Waldemar Swirgon was acquainted with the experience of the BCP in the cultural policy sector, as well as with the activities of creative unions and with the tasks they are coping with at the present stage.

TREVISIN PRAISES PRISON TREATMENT ON RELEASE

AU281533 Sofia BTA in English 1413 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 28 /BTA/ -- "All that happened was a hard episode of my life which will never be repeated. With all my heart I thank the Bulgarian court of law for returning my freedom to me", said the Italian national Gabriela Trevisin.

Today's POGLED weekly carries statements by Ms Trevisin who was released from a Bulgarian prison last Friday nearly ten months before the expiry of her three-year imprisonment term.

Last April the Italian nationals Paolo Farsetti and Gabriela Trevisin were sentenced in Sofia for espionage activities against Bulgaria through gathering evidence of military nature intending to betray them to a foreign state.

Said Trevisin to the POGLED reporter: "In prison I was taken good care of. The wardresses show good manners. The prison administration treated me with understanding and I have nothing to complain about at all."

The 28-year-old Italian put on some ten kilos in the prison -- as she claims. In the first days when the Bulgarian language sounded utterly unfamiliar to her she felt the bitter loneliness of someone who could not exchange even a few ordinary words with her "room-mates". The burden of the days left till the serving of her sentence weighed very heavy on her. [sentence as received]

But in prison Gabriela Trevisin was playing basketball, she mastered the skill of making Bulgarian embroidery, watched the television -- she says her favourite show was the "Every Sunday" weekly telecast. Again in prison she mastered a profession -- for the first time in her life. She learnt to sew at the tailoring shop with the Sliven prison. In her words, she worked voluntarily and under no compulsion. As she and the supervisor of the tailoring shop say, Trevisin became very good in her profession. "I will probably start working with a dress-making firm in Italy", Trevisin told the Bulgarian journalist.

Gabriela Trevisin leaves Bulgaria with a confession of her illegal acts, an excuse to our country and some good credit for herself -- a good profession learnt and one which is well valued in her homeland, POGLED notes in its report.

YORDANOV VISITS AUSTRIA FOR CULTURE SESSION

AU251909 Sofia BTA in English 1901 GMT 25 May 84

[Excerpts] Vienna May 25 (BTA) -- Tomorrow the annual session of the International "Lyudmila Zhivkova" Foundation Buro is to take place here. On this occasion Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Committee for Culture, Mr Vladimir Zhivkov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture and chairman of the International "Lyudmila Zhivkova" Foundation and foreign and Bulgarian members of the foundation arrived in the Austrian capital.

Mr Georgi Yordanov and Mr Vladimir Zhivkov were received by Mr Heinz Fischer, Austrian minister of science and research, and had talks with other representatives of the Austrian political and business circles as well as with outstanding workers in the International "Lyudmila Zhivkova" Foundation from many countries.

INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR SEMINAR UNDERWAY IN VARNA

AU281620 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Varna, May 28 (BTA) -- The International Atomic Energy Agency with its seat in Vienna organized here today an international seminar on the utilization of computer programmes for analysis of safety in nuclear plants. Reports were read from scientists of Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, the United States, Hungary, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Romania, Yugoslavia, Austria, India, France, Finland, Japan, Czechoslovakia and Spain.

Today a report was heard on the programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the use of methods and programmes with electronic computing equipment for the analysis of the factors influencing the operational security of reactors and other facilities in nuclear plants.

The experience and the achievements of the Bulgarian Institute for Nuclear Researches and Nuclear Generation will be discussed at the meeting.

BOZHINOV ARTICLE ON ENERGY, RAW MATERIALS PLANS

AU231350 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 May 84 pp 1, 4-5

[Article by Todor Bozhinov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and raw material resources: "Comprehensive Approach"; passages in upper case printed in boldface]

[Text] The energy and raw material problem is one of the main subjects of the Long-Term BCP Program for Improving Quality. The production of high-quality energy and raw material resources means obtaining more consumer goods from existing raw materials, fuel, and energy with the use of the available man power and plants, and reducing material expenditure per unit of production. The implementation of these tasks is the decisive prerequisite for the all-round satisfaction of the people's steadily growing material and intellectual needs.

At the same time, the solution of energy-raw material problems through intensifying the national economy is a difficult and complicated process. Under the specific conditions that exist in our country, which has limited reserves of raw material and energy resources, the implementation of the aforementioned tasks becomes a key factor in maintaining our steady and stable development. Comparisons with the most developed countries' achievements show that the only coal we have for producing our electric power is low calorie coal, that our iron ores are very polymetallic and their metal content is twice as low as that of other deposits on the planet, and that the copper ore we are processing has a much lower metal content than that of any other country. For all these reasons our party's economic policy is aimed at the full utilization of our poor quality raw materials by the application of domestic Bulgarian technologies and with the help of advanced experience from the Soviet Union and other countries.

New Materials

ONE OF THE CHIEF TRENDS IN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS AIMED AT THE IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY, AT THE EXPANSION OF THE RAW MATERIAL BASE, AND AT THE ECONOMICAL USE OF OUR RESOURCES IS THE PERFECTION OF THE PRODUCTION STRUCTURE through the accelerated development of production requiring minimal raw material and energy resources and the optimal application of scientific-research results.

THE CREATION OF NEW MATERIALS IS OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE IN PERFECTING THE STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION. An expanded program on the research of indigenous [genetichni] reserves of mineral resources, in conformity with the individual properties of minerals for which there are no equivalents in other countries, is being implemented. Original Bulgarian solutions are being applied in utilizing such minerals, including the combination of different raw materials with different properties and characteristics, and their properties are being programmed in accordance to our needs. As a result of all this, the consumer value of many traditional raw materials has greatly increased despite the low concentration of useful components they contain.

There are tremendous reserves in regard to the utilization of the large kaolin resources in our country. It is very important to introduce new varieties of materials, such as finely dispersed kaolin, with a view to improving the quality of the paper industry and in using it as a filling material for plastics. We are now working on a new technical ceramics industry based on our domestic resources, which will create prerequisites for the production of materials with qualitatively new characteristics. Such materials have an unlimited range of application in machine building, light industry, and other industrial branches, and in our national economic activities.

Our powder metallurgy [metalokeramika] industry's needs for high-quality domestic raw materials will be covered by building and commissioning ore enrichment and hydrometallurgical plants for processing ores and concentrates produced in our country. The first decisive steps have been accomplished in the production and processing of new high-quality raw materials which hitherto had to be imported from abroad. For example, the fluorite used hitherto as a fluxing agent in metallurgy can be used as a raw material base for products needed by the optoelectronic branch. We will increase the extraction of molybdenum and renium from the molybdenum concentrate of ammunium pramolibdat [pramolibdat]. A number of semiconductor materials, such as monocrystal silicon for power electronics, are in the process of introduction. Technological methods for the production of new varieties of raw materials for the needs of integrated electronics, optoelectronics, laser technology, and microwave electronics are being tested.

An expanded program is being implemented on the basis of deep processing of nonore raw materials for the production of liquid glass from halcedone sand and from deeply deionized silica sands for use in the construction industry and machine building industry, of mineral micro and modified filling materials for the chemical industry in the production of enamels, paints, filler [napulneni], polymers, and various goods made of sea water, such as magnesium alba, light magnesium oxide, and magnesium sulfate. For the needs of electronics and microelectronics we are doing research on and developing technological methods for the production of manganese compounds, iron oxide, and iron powder for the powder industry, and so forth.

The variety and range of goods produced in the sector of stonefacing materials will be expanded through the production of thin and small panels and prefabricated architectural elements for housing equipment, such as radiator fittings, interior staircases, panels, and so on.

Metallurgy

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PARTY'S LONG-TERM PROGRAM ON QUALITY IMPROVEMENT A REORGANIZATION IS PLANNED IN FERROUS AND NONFERROUS METALLURGY WITH A VIEW TO ATTAINING THE LEVEL OF COUNTRIES THAT ARE ADVANCED IN THIS RESPECT, SO THAT OUR COUNTRY CAN COMPETE WITH THEM IN THE PRODUCTION OF HIGH QUALITY AND HIGHLY COMPETITIVE METALS, ALLOYS, AND GOODS WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF PROCESSING. Thus, we will implement the modern trend of organizing the production of machine-building goods in the metallurgical industry, and of metallurgical goods in the machine-building industry so as to make the most efficient use of the production capacities and to cover the country's needs most fully.

Highly efficient formed metal with thin walls and small cross sections are in the process of being commissioned. The same applies to corrosion resistant construction materials, instrumental, carbon, and nitridated steels, electrotechnical sheet iron, new types of ferrous alloys, modifiers, alloyed construction and other high grade steels that will replace ordinary steel and formed metal and which, with their high resistance indexes, will make it possible to produce high quality goods. IN 1990 THE RELATIVE SHARE OF HIGH GRADE STEELS will reach 40 percent, compared with the present 17.8 percent, which will help to improve the quality of metallurgical processing and will increase the profitability and competitiveness of production, and reduce the share of imports.

In nonferrous metallurgy, the relative share of fine, high-grade, and highly effective thin formed metal made of nonferrous metal, as well as the production of copper strips and pipes with shiny inside surfaces, and other special alloys with special purposes, has greatly increased. The development of the SMALL TONNAGE METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY is of great national economic importance. It is connected with the production of capillary, flat, oval, and carbon pipes, pipes with polymer covers for everyday life technical appliances and for the construction sector.

We will begin the production of gallein and indium phosphide for light indicators, of zinc selenide for laser technical equipment, of pure metals and semiconductor materials with peculiar physical properties.

The production of prefabricated products and components for the machine-building sector and for other national economic branches is envisaged: such as special profiles for robotics, electronics, adaptors, joints, valves made of nonferrous metals, alloys, components for telephone sets, axle bearings made of perking brass, disc poles, and so on.

Energy

THE STRUCTURE OF ENERGY, ALTHOUGH WITH A MINIMUM USE OF OUR ENERGY SOURCES, WHICH ARE IN SHORT SUPPLY COMPARED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, WILL ALSO BE PERFECTED ON THE BASIS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

The future development of this sector will proceed according to this goal, and priority will be given to the development of nuclear power for electric and thermoelectric power production. The optimal use of domestic energy sources -- such as our own low-quality fuel, water power, and new sources of energy, as well as the efficient exploitation of energy resources in our national economy and in everyday life -- all this will also contribute to the achievement of these goals.

As a result of all this the structure of power engineering will be improved and implemented in conformity with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. The relative share of electric power generated by the nuclear power station will increase. This share now amounts to 30 percent and will increase to 40 percent in 1990. A qualitatively new stage in the development of nuclear power is the commissioning and putting into operation of two reactors with a 1,000 megaton capacity by 1990. After 1990 we will also put into operation nuclear powered central heating systems for household and industrial needs.

The values of voltage at all levels of the electric power system are important quality indexes that must be kept within the necessary limits. The solution of this problem is linked to the power transmission and distribution networks from 0.4 to 400 kilovolts, to the modernization and accelerated construction of new electric power grids and substations, to the commissioning of 750 kilovolt voltages, to the optimal construction of compressor plants, and so on. Last but not least there is the task of perfecting technological methods in enriching coal and in the production of briquettes that should be taken into consideration.

Advanced Technologies

NEW AND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES ARE THE OTHER CHIEF TREND IN IMPROVING QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE RAW MATERIAL-ENERGY SECTOR. The goal is to make the production capabilities in the raw material-energy sector operate in a waste-free production cycle, which will help us to implement the economic, social, and ecological tasks laid down in the BCP Long-Term Program on Quality Improvement.

In the metallurgical sector the elaboration of new technologies largely involves the use of continuous, entirely automated and mechanized processes. The traditional technologies under which metallurgical plants are operating in an interrupted process involve large expenditures of electric power and raw material, large transportation costs in transferring the metal from one machine to another, and thus results in high production costs and unsatisfactory quality of goods. The first step toward the future technolo-ies in the ferrous metallurgy sector are the machines for continuous steel casting.

THE QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM ENVISAGES THE RELATIVE SHARE OF THE CONTINUOUS METHOD REACHING 80-85 PERCENT IN THE COMING PERIOD. This will help to establish a continuous link of steel producing machines (working according to the continuous method) with the continuous operation of formed metal lathes. The beginning of this process was marked in our country this year with the inauguration of the first cycle of steel production with continuous steel casting at the Lenin Steel-Metallurgical Combine.

Our scientific and engineering cadres, in close cooperation with Soviet scientists, are now facing the global problem of creating a uniform, continuous process, carried out in one single unit -- steel production, continuous casting, production of machine elements, and components. This will help us to achieve the strategic goal of creating a flexible, automated production in the metallurgical industry.

Along with the relatively large plants -- compared to the size of our country -- based on our raw material and energy sources, and in conformity with concentration and specialization of production, we are planning to build SMALL ENTERPRISES in the future for the production of small tonnage metallurgical goods, processing secondary metals with modern, automated technologies and working with high productivity, producing high quality goods in small series, according to consumer demand, and guaranteeing early amortization of capital investments.

The expanded program on the construction of small enterprises along the chain of a raw material-energy base includes the production of barium concentrate, barium cobalt and manganese salts, fluxing agents, pure metals, metallized paper, the extraction of precious metals from the waste materials of electronics, wolfram products, the cutting of sheets and strips from ferrous and nonferrous metals, the production of cold processed formed profiles, alpaca, radiator strips, and so on.

The rapid development of POWDER METALLURGY is an aspect of great importance in the quality improvement program. We envisage for the nineties a large net production of basic powder metallurgical varieties of goods enabling Bulgaria to rank among the advanced countries in this branch on a worldwide scale. Along with the development of powder metallurgy plants, the raw material base of this production branch will be built, such as iron powders and grains, and the necessary basic equipment will be put into operation. By implementing these tasks we will ensure our own production of nearly all basic materials, machines, and equipment necessary for powder metallurgy.

Our methods of processing with gas counterpressure in powder metallurgy, of using hydroplastic deformation, and producing composition materials will be widely applied. With the production of high-quality powder metallurgy and hard laminae for cutting instruments from our own raw materials, we will close the cycle reaching from the extraction of mineral raw material resources to the final products distinguished by a high quality of processing, high efficiency, and great competitiveness.

THE THOROUGH AND COMPREHENSIVE UTILIZATION OF MINERAL RAW MATERIALS THORUGH WASTE-FREE TECHNOLOGIES IN THEIR PROCESSING WILL BE APPLIED ON AN EVER EXPANDING SCALE. One of the problems of the quality improvement program is the EXTRACTION OF ALL USEFUL COMPONENTS FROM THE KREMIKOVTSI ORE MINE and their full exploitation -- a task on which we are working together with leading scientific organizations in the USSR.

THE HYDROMETALLURGICAL AND [word illegible] PROCESSES are of great economic, ecological, and social effect in regard to the extraction and processing of raw materials. Such processes uncover considerable resources and increase the mineral raw materials reserves because they exploit tremendous resources from surveyed, but still unutilized deposits, the metal content of which cannot be extracted by traditional methods. The share of capital investments is being reduced thanks to the aforementioned new methods, and the majority of the costs for the implementation of mining processes and for necessary infrastructure equipment required under the conditions of traditional technological methods are being eliminated, while transportation costs are also reduced. The need to store nonmineralized rocks and waste material is eliminated, so that environmental protection can be ensured. The problems of full automation in extraction processes can thus be resolved, the number of workers can be drastically reduced, and hard manual labor can be eliminated. This new method makes it possible to thoroughly transform the quality of the miners' work and to level it with other industrial workers' professions.

The program that has been developed in this respect envisages that by the end of the current 5-year plan period -- and in certain cases by the year 2000 -- TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE UTILIZATION OF WASTE MATERIALS FROM THE POWER INDUSTRY SHOULD BE APPLIED. Over 10 million tons of ashes, cinder, and carbide sludge resulting from the coal enrichment processes will be used as construction materials. They will represent an active addition to clinker in cement plants, they will be used as gas-ash concrete and for technological fuel in the metal casting industry, as well as in the production of bricks, in the regeneration of damaged soil, and so forth. Technological methods are being applied for the utilization of waste material from the extraction and processing of ore and nonore raw materials in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy.

PLANTS ARE BEING BUILT FOR THE FULL UTILIZATION OF ALL POWDERS AND CARBIDE SLUDGE CONTAINING METAL, which will help us to economize over 100,000 tons of raw material. Special installations will be built in the L.I. Brezhnev and Lenin metallurgical plants for the processing of metallurgical slag and refractory material; this will contribute to achieving a full extraction of metal components from the minerals, and will also ensure the full utilization of these substances in the construction sector. Approximately 80,000 tons of ferruginous products and 40,000 tons of refractory raw material will be obtained in this manner.

By extracting sulfurous dioxide in the Kurdzhli and Eliseyna metallurgical plants, we will obtain additional production capable of covering the needs of our industry. We will apply the necessary technological methods for the processing of pyrite waste material from the production of sulfuric acid, and we will obtain an annual amount of 150,000 tons of ferruginous raw material, 3,000 tons of copper, 2,500 tons of zinc, and 1,000 tons of lead, as well as precious metals. The recycling of all these production processes will result in economizing thousands of cubic meters of fresh water.

On the Basis of Technical Progress

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LONG-TERM QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED ON THE BASIS OF AN EVER EXPANDING INTEGRATION OF PRODUCTION IN THE AUTOMATED CONTROL SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION AND IN THE AUTOMATED CONTROL SYSTEM OF TECHNOLOGY AND PRODUCTION, SO THAT THE ROLE OF THE SUBJECTIVE FACTOR MAY BE RESTRICTED IN THE SECTOR OF RAW MATERIAL PRODUCTION AND POWER SUPPLY.

IN THE ENERGY SECTOR we are envisaging the development and putting into operation of modern automated control systems in technological processes, such as the Automated Control System for Production, Transportation, and Distribution of Electric Power, the Comprehensive Automation of Technological Processes in the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Station, the Automated Control-Dispatcher System of Centralized Coal Mining, the Comprehensive Automation of Processes in Steam Generators and Central Heating Systems, the Comprehensive Automation in New Energy Supply Worshops With a 440 Megawatt Power for the Production of High-Grade Fuels, the Automation of Processes in Industrial Steam Generators and High Furnaces, and so forth.

IN THE FERROUS METALLURGY INDUSTRY we will introduce automated control systems for the technological processes in operating the Type 1700 lathes for cold- and hot-rolled metal, for converting processes and for the production of steel products, of heating wells [nagrevatelni kladentsi], and other projects of the L.I. Brezhnev plant, of the electric steel section in the V.I. Lenin plant, for Type 300 lathes in the Burgas plant, for refractory production, and for the production of hot-rolled pipes made of high-grade steels, and so forth.

IN THE NONFERROUS METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY we will automate technological processes in mines and ore enrichment factories, as well as in the metallurgical industry, and in rolled metal production.

This will be done in order to intensify design work and to improve the quality of design projects for the automated development and introduction of systems for the automatic designing of specific power construction projects, such as electric leads suspended in the air, high voltage installations, high steel-concrete chimneys, bridge cranes with a high lifting capacity, underground and open-pit coal mines, interactive systems for the automation of design in construction projects of the metallurgical, mining, and ore enrichment industry, as well as others.

IN PERFECTING MANAGEMENT CONNECTED WITH PRODUCTION QUALITY, THE ROLE OF STANDARDIZATION AND CONTROL IS BEING ENHANCED. Complete standardization of scientific-technical documentation has been achieved between CEMA and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the sector of basic varieties of products. The plans connected with the application of CEMA standards are being implemented in close connection with the long-term special target programs and new CEMA standards, and in conformity with GOST [abbreviation not identified] standards in regard to production that is of key structural importance. These plans ensure complete coordination between raw materials and finished products, the standardization of brands, varieties, and dimensions of goods, with a view to more efficient exploitation of the available production plants and to quality improvement. The scale of future-oriented standardization is expanding. This ensures and maps out the trends of a future development in accordance with worldwide achievements. We are expected to accomplish considerable work in supplying our industry with the necessary, accurate, and highly productive control-measuring equipment in perfect technical condition and endowed with metrological accuracy. A basic trend in improving control efficiency is to make this control an integral part of the entire production process and to restrict the subjective factor through an ever increasing automation of technical control systems, as well as through expanding the rights and responsibilities of individual workers, controllers, and brigades.

THE APPLICATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH IN IMPROVING QUALITY IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED ON AN ECONOMIC BASIS. SYSTEMATIC AND PURPOSE-ORIENTED WORK IS BEING CARRIED OUT IN ORDER TO TRANSFORM THIS APPROACH INTO A DECISIVE INDEX AND CRITERION IN EVALUATING THE RESULTS OF THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY EVERY INDIVIDUAL WORKERS, WORKERS COLLECTIVE, MANAGER, AND MANAGING ORGAN.

THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS ARE ENGAGED IN SOCIALIST COMPETITION FOR FURTHER DEVELOPING THEIR COUNTERPLANS, IN WHICH THE QUALITY PROBLEM SHOULD PLAY A BASIC ROLE AND IN WHICH THE QUALITY ISSUE SHOULD BECOME A COMPONENT PART OF ALL MATERIAL, FINANCIAL, AND OTHER INDEXES. THE RULES OF ECONOMIC COST ACCOUNTING AND OF WAGE SCALE ORGANIZATION ARE BEING UPDATED IN VIEW OF THE COMPLETE AND DIRECT COORDINATION BETWEEN QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF PRODUCTION, ON THE ONE HAND, AND WORKERS' WAGES, ON THE OTHER.

STATE COUNCIL DISCUSSES LEGISLATION REFORM

AU251811 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] A meeting of the State Council took place today. The meeting was chaired by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part in the meeting, which dealt with the basic trends of legislation in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and a program on a comprehensive reform of socialist legislation.

At the proposal of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, the State Council decided that the work on renewing legislation in the process of constructing the developed socialist society must concentrate on working out entirely the legal problems in the basic trends of the social management of the material and nonmaterial spheres. It was considered purposeful to prepare and introduce for discussion at the National Assembly such basic laws related to developing socialist society as the Labor Code, Economic Code, Family Code, and Civil Code.

The implementation of the legislative program will create the necessary conditions for perfecting the legal superstructure, further developing social relations, expanding socialist democracy, increasing the effectiveness of social management, and strengthening legality and legal order in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

MITKOV ATTENDS SLIVNITSA WEAPONS DEMONSTRATION

AU261825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Many young people from Sofia and other neighboring okrugs gathered on the historic hills near Slivnitsa today. At the initiative of the Sofia City Komsomol Committee and of the Sofia garrison command, a day of combat mastership was organized for them, devoted to the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The day of combat mastership was opened by Lieutenant General Lyubcho Toshkov, commander in chief of the Sofia garrison. The young people were shown modern types of combat equipment, and firing demonstrations were performed.

The meeting was attended by Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, by Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the People's Army Main Political Administration, as well as by several generals and officers of the Bulgarian Army.

INDRA VISITS FLEMISH TOWNS, MEETS BELGIAN KING

Trip to Gent, Zeebrugge

LD251016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation headed by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, is continuing its visit to Belgium. Bohumil Horak reports about the events of today.

[Horak] Today, Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, and his group visited one of the oldest Flemish towns, Gent. He inspected the historical center of this town of 200,000 inhabitants in the northwest of Belgium, and then he was received at the town hall by First Deputy Mayor of Gent Georges Bracke. In his welcoming speech, he recalled the tradition of good relations between Gent and a number of Czechoslovak towns, particularly in the sphere of culture, and he stated that he favored continuing and deepening these relations.

Comrade Alois Indra expressed full agreement with this wish in his reply. He praised the care given in Gent to the renovation of the historical heart of the city and in this context he recalled that culture is one of the most effective means for understanding nations and becoming closer to them. In the afternoon before his return to Brussels, the chairman of the Federal Assembly visited the modern harbor of Zeebrugge on the shore of the North Sea, which is the third largest port in Belgium. It is worth mentioning that 55,000 metric tons of goods imported from and exported to Czechoslovakia are handled in the port annually.

This evening, Alois Indra and his group will take part in a reception organized in his honor by Jaroslav Kvacek, the Czechoslovak ambassador in Belgium. Also present at the reception will be Jean Defraigne and Edward Leemans, presidents of both houses of parliament; and other personalities of Belgian political and public life.

Concludes Visit

LD251922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Belgium -- Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, has finished the official visit to Belgium and returned home. The last day of his visit Alois Indra was received by the King of Belgium Baudouin. At the meeting they assessed mutual Belgian-Czechoslovak relations and some topical foreign political problems.

CHNOUPEK RETURNS FROM 3-COUNTRY AFRICAN TOUR

Interview Reviews Results

LD282230 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2010 GMT 28 May 84

["Interview" by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, with unidentified correspondent; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent, in Czech] Comrade Minister, you have returned from a trip to Africa, during which you visited three important states: Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Angola. Could you tell us about the results of this tour?

[Chnoupek, in Slovak] I think that, considering the fruitful dialogue I was able to conduct in the course of the visits, the documents signed, and the views we expressed in the documents adopted -- above all our joint communiques and joint reports -- I am able to describe this tour as a useful and good one. I think that this was mainly thanks to the fact that our stances, which were expressed in the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, regarding support, solidarity, and broadening cooperation with the countries of the Third World, the developing countries, provided us with a firm basis for such a dialogue. This was reflected everywhere. Everywhere they emphasized to us that they respect the CSSR, our peace policy, and our relations with the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America: our broad cooperation on the basis of mutual benefits and our assistance afforded to the development of these countries.

On the other hand I think that the profile of all these countries, which are clearly anti-imperialist, and the line taken by these countries in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and the OAU, that is the line of a consistent fight against racism, neocolonialism, the last remnants of colonialism, and apartheid, was a great common denominator providing good prerequisites and foundations for a dialogue. The dialogue in these countries was very useful, beneficial, and active: I would say a fruitful dialogue. As I have already said, concrete results were achieved in the documents signed -- and there is a whole number of those: they have been published in the daily press. Above all, it was the interest of these countries to develop the broadest cooperation with Czechoslovakia in all spheres: political, where we agreed in principle on regular political and international political consultations and broad cooperation between the ministries of foreign affairs; economic, where, in my view, great opportunities -- mutually beneficial opportunities -- are presenting themselves, above all as regards the imports of raw materials from these countries and exports of our finished products, including investment development packages; cultural and scientific-technological, where there is an (?urgent) need for our experts in all these countries; and, finally, the sphere of sports, where they know us very well.

Joint Communique With Zimbabwe

AU261714 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 84 p 7

[Text] Harare, 23 May (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, concluded this Wednesday [23 May] his official friendly visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe. As stated in the joint communique which was issued at the conclusion of the visit, Foreign Ministers B. Chnoupek and W. Mangwende assessed, in an atmosphere of frankness, mutual understanding, and friendship, the present state of bilateral relations and the key issues of the current international situation.

The talks affirmed the broad possibilities of a further development of Czechoslovak-Zimbabwean relations, especially political, economic, and cultural relations. A solid foundation for this is being established by the results of last year's visit to the CSSR by R. Mugabe, Zimbabwean prime minister, and by his talk with Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president; and particularly by the agreement on cooperation between the CPCZ and the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] which was signed on that occasion.

In evaluating the international situation, alarm was expressed over the dangerous development in the world, caused by the endeavor of the most reactionary imperialist forces to change the correlation of forces and to acquire military supremacy, and by their unwinding new rounds of arms races, above all, nuclear arms races.

Designated as the main task was the achievement as soon as possible of specific agreements on such significant issues as the total and general ban of nuclear arms; the ban on the militarization of space; the ban on the use of force in outerspace, and from space toward the earth; and the ban and liquidation of chemical weapons on a worldwide scale. Support was expressed for all constructive proposals leading to the revival of the process of international detente, to the strengthening of trust among the states, and to the expansion of multilateral international cooperation.

The talks affirmed the opinion that the policy of detente and of peaceful coexistence can be ensured solely through a just solution of weighty international issues, and exclusively through honorable and businesslike negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security.

In this connection the Czechoslovak foreign minister briefed his Zimbabwean colleague on the results of the April session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries in Budapest; and, in keeping with the session's conclusions, he stressed that, should the NATO states undertake appropriate steps which would lead to the removal of American missiles that have already been deployed in Western Europe, steps would be simultaneously taken for cancelling the countermeasures on the part of the Warsaw Pact countries. This will establish the foundation for resuming the talks on the removal of both the intermediate-range and the tactical arms from Europe.

During the negotiations, both countries reaffirmed the solidarity for the fight conducted by the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America for freedom, independence, and social progress and for the right to independently decide on their own fate, and against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

In the talks of the foreign ministers of the CSSR and Zimbabwe, a significant place was given to the assessment of the lasting tension in southern Africa. It was stated that a just and lasting settlement of this conflict situation cannot be achieved without a consistent liquidation of all vestiges of the policy of colonialism and racism in that area.

In conclusion of the official friendly visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe, B. Chnoupek and W. Mangwende signed an agreement between the Governments of the CSSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe on cultural and scientific cooperation.

African Media on Angolan Visit

For African coverage of the visit to Angola by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, including a report on his meeting with Paulo Teixeira Jorge, Angolan foreign minister, and other officials, see the Angola subsection of the South Africa section of the 25 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PHONE-IN PROGRAM ANSWERS OLYMPIC PULLOUT QUERIES

LD260408 [Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 1710 GMT on 25 May carries a 30-minute phone-in program on the Los Angeles Olympics. A panel consisting of Antonin Himl, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association, Rudolf Dusek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association, Vitezslav Macha, meritorious master of sports, a Munich Olympics Gold Medalist and current coach of the Czechoslovak national wrestling team, Ota (?Zaremba), meritorious master of sports, a Moscow Olympics Gold Medalist and member of the current Czechoslovak national weightlifting team, Jan Popper, an editor of the CESKOSLOVENSKY SPORT daily, and Leopold Moravcik, an editor of Czechoslovak television in Bratislava, answered questions. The largest number of questions concerned the reasons that led the Czechsolovak Olympic Committee to decide not to send a Czechoslovak team to the summer Olympics in Los Angeles.

They were told that the decision had been made because no firm guarantees had been received from the United States that would have ensured the safety of sportsmen, and because an atmosphere had been created which would have made it difficult for Czechoslovak sportsmen to represent with dignity the CSSR and give their best performance. It was gratifying that that decision had been received with the agreement of all Czechoslovak representatives and sports associations.

A viewer from Bratislava asked which rules of the Olympic Charter the Los Angeles Organization Committee has violated. The viewer was told that about 20 such rules have been violated, including accommodation rules, prohibition of advertisements, the commercialization of the Olympic flame, and others.

A viewer asked what influence the safety factor has on an athlete's performance. The viewer was told how adversely the killing of a group of athletes at the Munich Olympics affected the performance of other athletes.

A viewer from Ostrava asked for instances of anti-Soviet and antisocialist provocations prepared in Los Angeles and was quoted Western press, specifically the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, about the nature and intentions of the Ban the Soviets Coalition.

A viewer asked (?Zaremba), member of the panel, how he had accepted the decision not to go to Los Angeles, and was told by him that he fully agreed with that decision because optimal conditions were needed for competitions and these had not been guaranteed.

A viewer from Brno asked about the conditions created in Los Angeles for the work of sports journalists. The viewer was told that although technical conditions were good because of the monopoly position enjoyed by the ABC television company, the conditions for other media were unequal. Quoting a Danish journalist, he pointed at the extraordinary high prices charged both for accommodation and services during the period of the Olympic games, which shows profiteering.

A viewer from Kladno asked: "What was the agenda and what were the results of the meeting of the representatives of the national Olympic committees from the socialist countries, which ended in Prague yesterday?"

Himl responds: Yes, the meeting of chairmen of physical training organizations from the socialist countries ended last night. It was attended by Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee. Present also was Mario Vazquez Rana, president of the General Assembly of National Olympic Committees, and Primo Nebiolo, president of the Association of International Summer Sports Federations, accompanied by Monique Berlioux, director of the International Olympic Committee. The prime purpose of the meeting was clarifying standpoints.

All representatives of the socialist countries once again unanimously justified in front of Mr Samaranch the decision of their respective national Olympic committees not to take part in the coming Olympic games and cited facts demonstrating that this simply had not been the fault of those national Olympic committees which had not accepted the invitation, but that the U.S. organizers themselves had caused it all.

We reminded them of our ancient and wise saying that when someone invites you and at the same time threatens you, you are well advised to ponder before accepting such an invitation. We all said we thought about it, and under such conditions we cannot go. Naturally, there were also exceptions, in this specific instance the Romanian Socialist Republic, whose sportsmen will attend the Olympic games despite these serious and disconcerting reports from the venue of the Olympic games.

The unidentified head of the panel says: Yes, several other questions are linked with this information, for instance from (Lukas Nadvornik) from Prague, and (?Milena Cihakova) from Chotebor, that our sportsmen have been preparing themselves hard; will they have the opportunity now to apply the results of their hard training at some international competitions and in which way will the sportsmen, who have been preparing themselves, be able to demonstrate their prowess?

Dusek responds: This was one of the serious questions we pondered in connection with the fact that it was not possible to attend the Olympic games. The question of motivation of sportsmen is in effect the decisive, fundamental thing. What is now the key and determining issue? One could divide it into three periods. The first period is the current one, which corresponds to the period roughly around 20 June when our Czechoslovak representatives are to demonstrate their high performance and justify their selection to represent the CSSR [meaning national championships and selection trials]. The second period is a period which yesterday's conference of the representatives of physical training organizations also discussed, and which examined how to reward at a top-level competition the efforts in training, all those results the sportsmen have achieved. It was decided to hold competitions among the socialist countries by making use of those traditionally held among the socialist countries and give them the stamp of truly top-level ones.

The third period is the post-Olympic period, that is, the end of August and the month of September when the question will be to give sportsmen the opportunity to meet in sports arenas and on tracks in equal conditions and to prove the mastery of their sport by being no less successful than those who reached the finals of the Olympic games in Los Angeles.

Another viewer asked whether it was true that Los Angeles was one of the most dangerous places to live in the United States. The viewer was quoated statistics showing that Los Angeles is really the most violent city in the Unites States and has a very high crime rate.

A recording was played at which Jarmila Kratochvilova, the world's 400 and 800 meters champion, endorsed the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee's decision not to go to the Olympics.

A viewer asked about the commercialization of the Olympic flame. The viewer was told that because of this, Greek athletes refused to carry the Olympic torch on Greek soil and that gangs such as Hell's Angels bought the rights to carry the Olympic torch in the United States. Commercial companies were exploiting the torch to advertise their products.

Another viewer asked what was the probability that the Olympic games will be held in Seoul. The viewer was told that it was difficult to forecast what will happen in 4 years. The venue was decided by people who do not understand sports, but who understand business. National Olympic committees ought to have a bigger say in proposing the location of the games.

A viewer from Prague heard that one of the reasons for the Czechoslovak decision not to take part in the summer Olympics was the fear of results of drug tests. The viewer was told that that was certainly not so, because the Czechoslovak physical training organization strives to ensure that sportsmen compete on the same and equal conditions. In any case, Czechoslovak sportsmen would have been subjected to full drug tests before departing for the games.

Czechoslovak radio's correspondent in the United States then gave U.S. reaction to the decision of the socialist countries, including Cuba, not to take part in the summer Olympics.

A number of viewers asked why referees and officials will be going to Los Angeles when sportsmen are not going. They were told that a number of congresses will be held during the games in Los Angeles, at which rules will be discussed and elections held. It is important that the Czechoslovak voice be heard there. In deciding who will be going to Los Angeles, the criteria will be whether this would serve the interest of Czechoslovak physical training and sport and the interests of the socialist community. The issue is not to lose positions, not to lose representation. In cases where our referees are nominated by the international sport federations and their travel and accommodation and other expenses are paid, then some of the referees will go for the sake of experience. In any case, we do not want to lose contact with the international Olympic movement. We do not want any split in international sports.

Other viewers asked why the Olympic games are not permanently situated in Greece or a neutral country. This was considered a very interesting idea by the panel, but the point was raised that the site would have to be constantly modernized every 4 years to keep abreast of modern technological developments. Also, a possible future political change in the country concerned would have to be taken into account before such a decision was reached.

Viewers asked about preparedness of the Czechoslovak sportsmen for Olympic competitions. They were told that sportsmen are well prepared. Comparison was also made between the 1983 performances of the sportsmen from the socialist and other countries, which showed that sportsmen from the socialist countries outperformed those from other countries, including the United States.

A viewer asked about Reagan wanting to take advantage of the summer Olympics for his election purposes. The viewer was told that he wanted to use it to appear as a man of peace and international understanding, and also to demonstrate in sports arenas that capitalism will defeat communism.

Another viewer asked what were the aims of Czechoslovak sportsmen now that they are not going to the Olympics. The viewer was told that the aim was to prove that the gold gained in Los Angeles was fake, and to defeat the sportsmen who won medals in the Los Angeles games.

A viewer asked whether the Czechoslovak decision not to take part in this summer's Olympics means parting with the international Olympics movement. The viewer was told that this was not so at all. Czechoslovakia is very proud of the country's Olympic traditions, history, and present. Czechoslovakia wants to strengthen the Olympic movement and make use of international sports contacts to ensure that young people all over the world get to know each other better, and that sports contribute to understanding among nations and the maintenance of peace in the world.

LITTLE POSSIBILITY POPE WILL VISIT SOON

AU261531 Rome ANSA in English 1517 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] (ANSA) Vatican City, May 26 -- Pope John Paul II's desire to conduct a pastoral visit to Czechoslovakia will apparently remain just that for the foreseeable future, according to a statement made today by Vatican Press Office chief Father Romeo Panciroli in response to a newsman's question on a papal letter sent to the archbishop of Prague.

Father Panciroli said that the pontiff's message, was a response to Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek's invitation to the pope to conduct a pilgrimage to a Czechoslovak sanctuary next year, and added laconically, "I confirm that the holy father, in a letter to Cardinal Tomasek, expressed appreciation and gratitude for the invitation".

The invitation and response came at a low point in relations between the Holy See and Czechoslovakia. Tensions have been generated by a series of outstanding problems including the naming of new bishops for vacant dioceses. Six of the country's 13 dioceses are without a prelate to lead them and Prague authorities have made it virtually impossible for one of the bishops to practice his ministry. Despite a series of recent attempts, the Holy See has yet to find the formula for an agreement for filling the vacant seats.

WEST SAID TO MINIMIZE USSR'S WORLD WAR II ROLE

LD272001 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Here is Miroslav Bouda to comment on the forthcoming visit of the American President, Reagan, to Western Europe.

[Bouda] On 6 June a great celebration is to tke place in Normandy, France. Accompanied by a large quantity of military equipment, Western politicians will be commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Normandy landing. The impetus for this celebration, however, does not derive from the duty to pay homage to the fallen soldiers who gave up their lives in opening up the second front against German fascism, nor from any wish to fulfill the legacy of the years of the antifascist coalition, but from something quite different.

The American President, Reagan, will be trying to put the finishing touches to a campaign in which the Western press is trying to falsify the historic events of 40 years ago. The aims of this campaign have best been exposed by the English writer James Aldridge, who wrote that the arguments trying to play down the role of the Soviet Army in defeating fascism have been refuted by the memoirs of Western politicians who have clearly shown that they gave their agreement to start the second front only after they realized that the Soviet Union was capable of defeating the enemy alone. Why then does Reagan want to put himself at the head of this campaign? His scheme is not too hard to figure out. He is trying to minimize as much as possible the importance for Europe of the liberation by the Soviet Union, and also to wipe from the pages of history everything that might remind people of the time when a number of politicians in the West reached an agreement to cooperate with the Soviet Union, in the interests of defeating fascism, and therefore in the interests of peace.

It is no surprise, therefore, that in the new edition of General Eisenhower's speeches of 1944, all the sentences which objectively assessed the importance of the Soviet Army and made reference to the great Russian ally which was crucial in deciding the outcome of World War II have been deleted.

SINOWATZ'S 'WESTERN NEUTRALITY' CRITICIZED

LD282152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Just before last weekend Austrian Chancellor Sinowatz added a new expression to the diplomatic vocabulary: Addressing a group of professional youth organization officials he said that Austrian neutrality is Western neutrality. Shortly afterward Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs Erwin Lanc demonstrated what the term Western neutrality actually means.

In a lecture delivered to a gathering of Czechoslovak refugees and emigres he alleged that Austria's relations with Czechoslovakia, unlike its relations with other socialist countires, are not good. The shakiness of the arguments he used to support this notion exposed the fact that his intentional attacks were based on fabricated evidence.

This was particularly transparent as we still well remember Minister Lanc's visit to Czechoslovakia in March 1984, when in negotiations with our representatives he went out of his way to praise the positive development of relations between the two states. The joint communique also praised progress in bilateral relations in various spheres. During a reception by President of the Republic Gustav Husak, Minister Lanc noted that success had been achieved in developing relations in the spirit of good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Unless we are to suggest that Lanc was being insincere, we have to assume that his latest anti-Czechoslovak statement was a piece of the pratctical application of that abovementioned Western neutrality which apparently means purposeful exacerbation of contacts with the socialist countries within the framework of the current policy of Washington.

BERANEK, CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVE FOR SEW CONGRESS

LD251510 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] A CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Karel Beranek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, left for West Berlin by air today. The delegation is to attend there the Seventh SEW Congress.

ONDRICH VISITS CYPRUS, MEETS WITH KIPRIANOU

For Nicosia Domestic Service coverage of the visit to Cyprus by Fratisek Ondrich, minister-chairman of the People's Control Commission, including his meeting with President Spiros Kiprianou, see the Cyprus section of the 25 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HOFFMANN SEES LEBANESE, FINNISH TU LEADERS

LD252252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, held talks today with the delegation of the National Federation of Workers and Employees of Lebanon, led by its Chairman, Ilyas Habr, that is in Czechoslovakia on the invitation of the World Trade Union Federation. In the talk Karel Hoffmann expressed the solidarity of Czechoslovak working people with the struggle of national and patriotic forces of Lebanon against imperialism, reaction, and Israeli occupation supported by the United States. Karel Hoffmann and Ilyas Habr also exchanged information about the current most important tasks of the two trade union organizations, assessed the standard of contacts thus far, and discussed the possibilities of their further development.

Today Karel Hoffmann also met with the deputy chairman of the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions, Raimo Kantola.

DZUR RECEIVES SRV COUNTERPART AT END OF VISIT

LD252003 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Today in Prague Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, received the official delegation of the Vietnamese People's Army, led by General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defense, at the end of its stay. In their conversation they evaluated the possibilities of further development of cooperation between the armies of both countries and they exchanged opinions on relevant questions of joint interest.

Delegation Departs

LD261052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] The official Vietnamese People's Army delegation led by Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Politburo and minister of national defense, left Czechoslovakia today. It was seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense, and other representatives.

The closing document on the visit states that questions of interest to both sides were discussed during the talks. Both ministers expressed satisfaction with the development of mutual relations and deepening cooperation. The visit by the Vietnamese People's Army delegation to Czechoslovakia contributed to the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the people and armies of both countries.

BENO DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TALKS IN SOFIA

LD280943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] A CPCZ delegation headed by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for Sofia today to attend an international conference of secretaries of the central committees of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries, who are concerned with questions of political-organizational work.

At Ruzyne Airport, the delegation was seen off by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

STROUGAL DEPARTS PRAGUE FOR VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD280845 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the CSSR, left today by air for a friendly working visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic. He is being accompanied by Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal prime minister; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Karel Jelinek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Jan Motl, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; Alois Hlock, deputy minister of foreign trade; Frantisek Cihak, deputy federal minister of general engineering; and Zdenek Prusa, deputy federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering.

In the course of the visit, which is taking place at the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, discussions will be held on the fulfillment of the results of the talks between the highest party and state representatives of both countries in 1982 and the main directions of broadening and deepening economic scientific and technological cooperation between both countries after 1985.

At the Ruzyne Airport in Prague the federal prime minister and his entourage were seen off by Karol Laco, Jaromir Obzina, and Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal prime minister; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior; and other representatives.

HOFFMANN READS PRESIDIUM LETTER AT WORKERS RALLY

AU241053 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 May 84 pp 1-2

["(VO)"-signed Report: "125 Years of Skoda Plzen Plant"]

[Excerpts] Plzen, 22 May -- A festive rally of working people was held in the V.I. Lenin Works this Tuesday [22 May] on the occasion of the culminating celebrations of the 125th anniversary of the establishment of the Skoda Plzen concern enterprise; the rally was attended by a party and government delegation led by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council. At the rally Comrade Karel Hoffmann emphasized the merits of the enterprise during the years following our liberation, when it became an inseparable part of the building of socialism in Czechoslovakia. He then conveyed to the working people of the V.I. Lenin Works of the Skoda concern enterprise the letter from the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, which stated:

"The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium conveys to you its cordial and comradely greetings on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of the establishment of the Skoda Plzen enterprise, the bearer of the proud name Vladimir Ilich Lenin Works and of the high state awards Klement Gottwald Order, Order of the Republic, and Order of the Victorious February.

"We esteem the great working effort and initiative, the experience, knowledge, and skill of the working collective of workers and the engineering-technical and economic staff, as well as the devoted political and organizational work of functionaries of the party, trade union, and youth union organizations who are contributing to the fulfillment of the increasingly demanding production and economic tasks.

"We trust that the significant anniversary of your enterprise, as well as its ancient and glorious production-technical traditions will stimulate your entire collective to further effort to speed up the development in research and development and in the efficiency of production.

"We are convinced that you will exert every effort and apply all your knowledge for ensuring the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, for fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and for realizing the tasks formulated for your engineering industry by the CPCZ Central Committee. In this way you will contribute best toward the further upsurge of our socialist fatherland and toward the battle which we are waging jointly with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for peace and progress in the world.

"For the next period we wish all the working people in the Skoda enterprise many further working successes, firm health, and personal satisfaction."

The festive rally was also attended by Vaclav Janousek, CPCZ Central Committee department head; Josef Mevald, leading secretary of the CPCZ's West Bohemian Regional Committee; and Eduard Saul, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering. The ceremony was also attended by a delegation of the Serge Ordzhonikidze Ural Heavy Engineering Works (URALMASH), a twin plant.

JAKES SPEAKS AT SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION MEETING

LD241935 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The Socialist Youth Union Central Committee organized in Prague today a statewide activ of working and studying young people.

Those taking part welcomed among themselves Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Jaroslva Jeneral, chairman of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee, said in his sneech that the chief task of the activ is to analyze the contribution of young people to the implementation of the 16th CPCZ Congress program and exchange experiences from the development of working initiative. He spoke about the deliberations of the annual member meetings and conferences at which the overwhelming majority of boys and girls confirmed their determination to make active contributions to the fulfillment of the tasks of the whole society. He also pointed to the persistent shortcomings in the work of a number of Socialist Youth Union organizations, such as orientation to quantitative indexes and little initiative in dealing with concrete problems of individual work places.

BAD MANAGEMENT, WORK ETHICS CRITICIZED

AU212007 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 84 p 3

[Article by Jaroslaw Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission: "To Deepen Control Activity"]

[Excerpts] A responsible approach of party agencies and organizations to discussing the results of the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee contributes to the strengthening of their internal life and authority. However, it also expands the ranks of those who promptly and practically react to the Proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, and the federal government on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army. The idea of a firm unity between the party and the people, expressed in Comrade Husak's final speech, is being projected into the content of the adopted pledges to exceed the increased tasks of the state plan this year. Their transformation into concrete deeds now becomes the purpose of all political-organizational and ideoeducational activity on all levels of the organizational structure of the CPCZ.

At the same time, however, the importance also grows of consistently and expertly carrying out control activity as an important source of the recognition of a real situation and effective instrument of the struggle against various disorders, bureaucracy, formalism in work, management, and the pledge movement.

The party agencies and organizations must not turn a blind eye to and put up with errors in the organization and management of production. They must not excuse an erroneous personal approach and incorrect attitudes among a part of the ranking economic personnel toward the implementation of the increased tasks of the state plan, which show up in a silly elevation of local interests above the interests and needs of the entire society.

Some of them to this day have not grasped, or do not want to grasp, the importance and the principles of the Set of Measures, and by their "also-decisions" ["takerozhodnuti"] and their attitudes are not contributing to its full assertion in social practice. One can also say it differently. The tactics of some comrade directors of industrial, agricultural, and other enterprises and facilities literally "swallowed up" by the local mediocrity [prumer] ignore the needs of society and do not realize that by doing this they do not respect the strategic line of our party. It is up to the party organization to stand up against it and set everyone on the right road.

A prudent, and yet at the same time an energetic procedure against these and similar errors and behavior is, unfortunately, in many places still rather the exception than the rule.

The party organization's right to control vis-a-vis the economic management envisages that the CPCZ enterprise organization controls the fulfillment of the party's economic policy, that it -- on the basis of its own analysis -- objectively assesses the achieved results. Not only that. A part of an assessment of well-done work must also be appropriate conclusions drawn against those individuals who are violating the party discipline that applies to all and who are not developing sufficient initiative for the party resolutions and tasks to be fulfilled comprehensively as well as in detail.

The directing party agencies and the control and auditing commissions of the CPCZ must in their control activity also in the future see to a precise fulfillment of the duties determined by the plan, statutes, and the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee. Since the statewide plan is approved by the highest legislative body of the republic as a law, then everyone in enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, state farms, and other production and nonproduction organizations must behave accordingly. In order that this be like that, party organizations must not at times cheaply identify themselves, for example, with arguments of a part of economic personnel that this or that cannot be done and will not be done unless it gets additional manpower, additional means for investment, additional money from the state budget, and from the resources of the center. The duty of the economic management is in the first place to search on its own for ways to fulfill tasks. Its duty is to creatively develop the working people's initiative, not to technocratically overestimate the potential of technology alone or behave insensitively, and to see the potential and the abilities of the work collective they are in charge of. We all are certainly in favor of good relations at workplaces. Our party has the greatest possible and lasting interest in deepening comradely relations full of compliance. These relations, however, cannot be based on harmful mutual forgiveness and concessions, because the entire society would have to pay dearly for that.

The duty party organizations is to act preventively against graver errors and difficulties, of continously assess the situation at worksites, and pay attention to the management and organizational work of responsible economic workers. If they succeed in making the broad aktiv of officials, party groups, but also persons without party affiliation, improvers, inventors, and leading innovators join in a well-considered analytical activity, then they will be able to more easily diagnose the causes of weaker spots and rectify matters more accurately and faster; for example, by criticizing in a comradely way material [vecne] shortcomings and insisting consistently on their being corrected. Of course, in places where far too much unhealthy tolerance exists, where the party organization ignores even serious blunders and "magnanimously" tolerate them, in those places there is often nothing else to be done after a certain time than to introduce disciplinary measures or even a cadre solution.

The party is, naturally, interested in the stability of cadres. It also is willing and able to help everyone who deserves it. But it does not intend to tolerate a long-term nonfulfillment of tasks.

Numerous letters that the party's Central Control and Auditing Commission is receiving signal that we have not by far gotten rid of irresponsibility, sloppiness, indifference, and indiscipline everywhere. There still exist covert and overt lack of thriftiness and gambling with social resources. We come across a display of dull bureaucratism and a lax approach to a rapid application of scientific-technical findings.

We have also not fully come to grips yet with phenomena such as the misuse of personal position in production, theft of social property, corruption, and so forth. Communists are sharply opposing those various little swindles, doctoring of worksheets and other sheets, allocation of unjustified bonuses, remuneration, and similar things. All this stinks very much of modern petty bourgeoism, egoistic individualism, and a ruthless greed for profits. Our party and the Soviet Communists are waging an irreconcilable struggle against such phenomena.

These phenomena are a visiting card of poor management and poor standards of control activity. We cannot combat these antisocialist, basically parasitic phenomena with enlightenment, criticism, and moralizing alone. Even though we, naturally, are not abandoning the educational effect, a good word alone will hardly be successful when it comes to a parasite, profiteer, or careerist. Such individuals must be forced through economic means toward responsible and proper work, order, and discipline. How? In the first place by creating for them such a working regimen that will not allow them scheming work-dodging, and delivering rejects, that they will simply get paid only for what they really did for society, and not a penny more.

The Set of Measures for Improving the System of Planned Management of the National Economy is also to change the behavior, attitudes, relationship, and activity of an individual in such a way as to achieve the best possible results -- results beneficial to society. Poor organization of work, breakdowns in material-technical supply, poor technical and technological standard of produciton, inadequate care of the work environment, and egalitarianism in material and moral assessment of work results are demoralizing and do not encourage high performance. Moreover, unjustified income by anyone leads to an unjustified remuneration differentiation, because by this an honest, hard-working person gets into an unfavorable position vis-a-vis a lazybones, a slovenly person, a speculator, parasite, and thief.

By this, naturally, we are not waging a struggle against differentiated remuneration. On the contrary; we are in favor of an even deeper and greater differentiation.

CIVIL RIGHTS CAMPAIGNER UHL RELEASED FROM PRISON

LD281449 Hamburg DPA in German 1426 GMT 28 May 84

[Excerpt] Vienna, 28 May (DPA) -- The Czechoslovak civil rights campaigner Petr Uhl (41) has been released from a prison in Moravia today, having served a prison sentence of several years. This was stated by informed emigre circles in Vienna.

REGIME CRITIC LIBERDA RELEASED FROM DETENTION

AU250914 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0910 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Prague -- According to family members, the Czechoslovak regime critic Prof Vladimir Liberda was released from detention yesterday. Leberda was sentenced to a 20-month prison term for "incitement to unrest." According to dissidents, some two dozen of regime critics are still being detained. This number does not include those people who are in prison for trying to emigrate illegally.

FISCHER VISTS MEXICO CITY, MEETS COUNTERPART

LD290816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0218 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Mexico City, 29 May (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has arrived in Mexico for an official visit. He was invited by his Mexican counterpart, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, who cordialy welcomed Fischer at Mexico's City's international airport. Oskar Fischer expressed his conviction that the visit will serve to further deepen traditional friendly relations between the GDR and Mexico.

HONECKER, MEXICAN SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER MEET

LD281652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- The GDR, on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, sees its special responsibility to do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil. This was underlined by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in Berlin on Monday in talks with a delegation from the Central Committee of the United Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM], headed by its general secretary, Pablo Gomez, which proceeded in a friendly atmsophere and gave expression to the good relations between the two parties. During the fraternal exchange of views the two politicians concurred that the most aggressive circles of imperialism's striving for world hegemony poses an extreme threat to peace. The policy of nuclear arms race pursued by Washington increases the danger of a nuclear war and all its consequences for mankind's existence. At the same time Erich Honecker and Pablo Gomez pointed out that it is not only necessary but also possible to thwart the plans of the nuclear war strategists. This requires intensifying the dialogue and joint cooperation of all democrats, peace-loving states, and peoples. Erich Honecker and Pablo Gomez expressed their support for the USSR's new, far-reaching peace initiatives. Together with the socialist states' proposals of Prague and Moscow they represent a real alternative for arms limitation and disarmament in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, and a platform for the improvement of international relations.

The two politicians condemned the escalation of the military interference by the Reagan administration in Central America, which creates the danger of a war in that region and is aimed at suppressing the people's legitimate striving for freedom. Imperialism carried out this policy of aggression under the banner of anticommunism as part of a global course of confrontation. They underlined their solidarity with the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua and the popular organizations of El Salvador, which counter the U.S. policy of aggression with courage and determination. They praised the active efforts of Mexico and the other states of the Contadora Group and the Latin American continent in seeking a political solution to the explosive tension in Central America. At the same time they expressed their parties' desire to make a constructive contribution to the further development of the friendship and mutually-advantageous cooperation between the GDR and Mexico.

TISCH, LEBANON'S HABR CONFER ON MIDDLE EAST

LD281854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, and Ilyas Habr, president of the National Federation of Workers' and Employees' Trade Unions of Lebanon (FENASOL), in a talk in Berlin today strongly condemned the course of confrontation and arms escalation of the Reagan administration and the military machinations of Israel.

The stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe and direct military intervention in Lebanon endangers not only the existence of the peoples of Europe and the Arab countries, but world peace as a whole.

The two men agreed that intensified joint actions by the international trade union was needed. Imperialist interference in the Arab region must be halted in order to save the world from a nuclear catastrophe.

Ilyas Habr reported on the determined and self-sacrificing struggle of the Lebanese workers against the policy of aggression unleashed by the United States and Israel, which posed an extreme threat to the existence of Lebanon and transformed the Near East into a trouble spot. He stressed that the restoration of the national unity of the Lebanese people, an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops of aggression from the southern part of the country, and an end to the imperialist and Zionist interference were an urgent requirement for peaceful development. Ilyas Habr praised the political and material help afforded to the Lebanese working people by the FDGB during the past few years.

On behalf of the FDGB's over 9 million members, Harry Tisch assured him that the GDR's trade unions would continue to support and lend solidarity to the struggle of the Lebanese people for a solution of the Near East problem on the basis of the resolutions of the UN Security Council.

FDGB, ARAB TU DELEGATION URGE ANTI-IMPERIALISM

ID251417 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1052 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- Faced with the present sharpened international situation the objective is more than ever to achieve common trade union campaigns against the arms drive and confrontation policy fanned by U.S. imperialism, and their peace-endangeri consequences for the peoples of Europe and the Arab countries. This was emphasized in a talk in Berlin today between Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, of the GDR trade union federation, FDGB, and a delegation of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) headed by its secretary general, Hamid-Bakr Jallud.

The two sides resolutely condemned the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. At the same time they rejected the forced military expansion of Arab areas illegally occupied by Israel through the Washington-Tel Aviv "strategic alliance." The two sides agreed that withdrawal of the Israeli occupants from all occupied territories, the reestablishment of unity, sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Lebanon, as well as recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and the founding of its own state, are fundamental conditions for a just and lasting Middle East solution. Harry Tisch promised that the FDGB will continue to give solidarity support to the fight of the Arab workers. The agreement on cooperation 1984-86 concluded between the two sides also serves this objective.

FRG CITIZENS DETAINED FOR TRANSIT ABUSE IN BERLIN

AU241413 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 May 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 18 May 1984 GDR security organs caught red-handed and detained FRG citizens Herbert Rock and Juergen Rueckriegel as well as the Berlin (West) resident Juergen Merchel. In accordance with their instructions the agents abused the transit agreement and the visitors regulations for the capital of the GDR, Berlin. These crimes were organized to a large extent by the agency head of the Lampl gang, Thoss, from Erlangen. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and arrest warrants were issued. The cars used for the crimes -- with the license plates N-UA 603, N-US 438, and B-S 896 -- were impounded.

W. BERLIN CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR SUBVERSIVE CRIMES

LD281917 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1834 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- GDR security organs caught redhanded and arrested a citizen of Berlin (West), Bernd Wallstaff, at the Zarrentin GDR frontier checkpoint on 25 May 1984. The agent was involved in gang-organized subversive crimes against the GDR. Investigatory proceedings have been started and a detention order issued. The DAF car, registration number B-AK 6880, used for the crime, was impounded.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES PERUVIAN ARMY DELEGATION

LD251911 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- The main danger to peace comes from the imperialist confrontation and arms drive course, for which reason everything has to be done to determinedly keep them in check. This was noted during a meeting in Berlin today between a delegation of the Armed Forces of Peru and the GDR minister of national defense, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. The meeting took place at the end of a visit of several days by the guests, headed by Division General Julian Julia Freyre, commander in chief of the Army. There was a lively exchange of views on bilateral and international questions.

Army General Hoffmann briefed his guests on the efforts and achievements of the Army members in the anniversary and on their task to conscientiously fulfill the safeguarding of peace and protection of the socialist achievements. He assessed the visit of the delegation of the Peruvian Armed Forces to the GDR as exceptionally useful for the further deepening of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two states and armies.

ARMY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SWITZERLAND

LD260923 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0701 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Bern, 26 May (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR National People's Army headed by Major General Horst Sylla, commander of the officers' college of the Ernst Thaelmann Land-Armed Forces, ended on Saturday a visit of several days to Switzerland.

The delegation had been invited by the chief of the general staff of the Army of the Swiss Confederation, Corps Commander Joerg Zumstein. During its visit it viewed training centers and institutions of the Swiss Army and informed itself about forms and methods of training of the various branches of the Army. This was, on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act, a continuation of the exchange of delegations between the two states' Armed Forces which was begun in 1982.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES AFGHAN HEALTH MINISTER

LD251416 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- Faced with the international situation sharpened further through the imperialist confrontation and arms buildup policy, it is more than ever necessary to do everything for the preservation of peace to save mankind from a nuclear inferno.

The consensus view was expressed by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Dr Nabi Kamyar, Afghan minister of health, during a talk in Berlin today. Werner Krolikowski promised that the GDR would continue to show solidarity and support for the further consolidation of achievements of the Afghan revolution.

The two sides praised the close fraternal relations of the two countries, which are developing fruitfully on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation and the accords concluded between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. The talk was attended by Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR minister of health, and Mohammed Shafiq, Afghan ambassador to the GDR.

NAUMANN HEADS SED DELEGATION TO HELSINKI

Addresses SKP Congress

LD271124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0910 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Helsinki, 27 May (ADN) -- At the weekend in Helsinki, Konrad Naumann, head of the SED Central Committee delegation, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, conveyed to the delegates and guests of the 20th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] and all SKP members the fraternal militant greetings of the SED Central Committee, its General Secretary Erich Honecker, and the communists of the GDR.

The SED praises the revolutionary traditions of the SKP, whose history confirmed that the struggle of the working class movement is particularly successful when it is guided by the scientific teachings of Marxism-Leninism, and the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin are consistently put into effect in the political actions of the masses. "At this congress we again declare the firm solidarity of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany with this struggle by your party, conducted in the spirit of proletarian internationalism for the cause of peace and social progress," said Konrad Naumann.

It is wholly in line with the common experiences of the German and Finnish communists in the struggle against fascism and war that today both parties stand together in a militant front in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and its Communist Party, with all fraternal parties in the protection of world peace, which is under extreme threat, Konrad Naumann stressed. It is important to bring about the political defeat of the course of confrontation and arms escalation of the United States and NATO and to effect a change for the better in world political development; it is still possible to do so.

Naumann stressed that the SED regards the further all-round strengthening of actual socialism as its most important internationalist contribution to the defense of peace. The working people's agreement with the peace policy is an effective impetus for high performance in the strengthening of the GDR. Despite the growing burdens derived from the aggravated international situation, the GDR's development is marked by political stability and economic dynamism.

Konrad Naumann informed the congress of the most recent joint decisions of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB National Executive and the Council of Ministers for improving working and living conditions of families with three or more children and for increasing minimum pensions. The party thus adhered in word and actions to its declared unity of economic and social policy. This policy receives the undivided support of the whole people, releases its creative energy, and increasingly strengthens the relationship of trust between the party and people, said Konrad Naumann.

In conclusion the speaker emphasized that the GDR communists had at all times followed the SKP's struggle with great attention. He expressed the expectation that the resolutions will contribute to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the veteran SKP on the proven basis of Marxism-Leninism.

Naumann, Skorsa on Disarmament

LD282154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1817 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Helsinki, 28 May (ADN) -- Particularly in today's dangerous world situation, communists and social democrats must seek to cooperate, regardless of any ideological differences, in order to make an even more effective contribution toward preventing a nuclear world inferno and defending peace. This view was reached by Konrad Naumann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party (SPFI), President Kalevi Sorsa, in Helsinki on 28 May.

Konrad Naumann, who is heading the SED delegation to the 28th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, conveyed a personal message to the Finnish politician from General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker, in which he expressed the hope that the workers' parties and peace forces of every continent will do everything humanly possible to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and secure peace on a lasting basis.

The SED and SPFI view it as urgently necessary to end the nuclear arms race and reduce the number of mass destruction weapons, stressed the politicians. An initial step in this direction could be a freeze on nuclear arms. Both parties will actively promote dialogue in this respect in the international workers' movement in order to bring about a change for the better in the extremely dangerous world situation.

During the friendly and frank discussion, the GDR representative briefed the SPFI chairman on the successful implementation of the SED's policy, aimed at consolidating peace and at the people's well-being, by the GDR workers. He stressed that the SED and GDR will continue as before to be reliable partners of all those forces working for the consolidation of international security, disarmament, and detente in the world. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the good development of relations between the SED and SPFI through which the two parties are making an important contribution toward understanding and friendship between the peoples of Finland and the GDR.

Kalevi Sorsa conveyed cordial greetings to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, which he combined with the certainty that Erich Honecker's coming visit to Finland will serve to further deepen the friendly relations between the GDR and Finnish Republic. The same day, Konrad Naumann met the mayor of Helsinki, Raimo Ilaskivi, for a discussion.

HONECKER PRESENTS AWARD TO KGB CHIEF CHEBRIKOV

LD251135 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1054 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received today Army General Viktor Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Committee of State Security [KGB].

The guest from the USSR conveyed fraternal greetings from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which Erich Honecker reciprocated most cordially.

In appreciation of the outstanding services in the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of peace and in the development and deepening of fraternal cooperation between the GDR and USSR Erich Honecker awarded Viktor Chebrikov the Karl Marx Order. This highest order of the GDR was awarded to the KGB chairman on the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

The meeting at the Central Committee building was attended by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Army General Erich Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of state security; and Vyacheslaw Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

HONECKER RECEIVES MARSHAL KULIKOV IN BERLIN

LD251514 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1446 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and of the GDR National Defense Council, received for a talk today Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, who is on a visit to the GDR. During the friendly meeting at the house of the Central Committee, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov conveyed greetings from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. An exchange of views on the activity of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states and on the further deepening of the brotherhood-in-arms and cooperation of the allied armies took place.

Erich Honecker emphasized that in view of the continuing confrontation course of imperialism, the workers and soldiers of the GDR will continue to undertake all efforts to fulfill reliably the alliance obligations in the interest of the preservation and consolidation of peace and the overal strengthening of socialism. The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of complete agreement, was attended by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, and Deputy Ministers of National Defense Colonel General Heinz Kessler and Colonel General Fritz Streletz. Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, was also present.

FELFE ATTENDS FARMERS ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

LD251305 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0807 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Schwerin, 25 May (ADN) -- The Seventh Central Delegates Conference of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association (VDGB) of the GDR began in Schwerin on Friday. The 2-day conference, which was opened by Chairman of the VDGB Fritz Dallmann, focuses on the growing contribution of this socialist mass organization of cooperative farmers and market gardeners to the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th GDR Farmers' Congress.

The more than 1,300 delegates welcomed with great applause a greetings address signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. The meeting is being attended by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Delegations from farmers' associations of more than 19 countries were welcomed to the conference in the Schwerin Congress Hall.

POLITBURO REPORT TO SED CC'S EIGHTH MEETING

LD250657 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1404 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 May (ADN) -- In the Politburo report to the eighth meeting of the SED Central Committee, given by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, it says: In the appeal by the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, which we published 21 January 1984, the path of the GDR toward a politically stable, economically strong, and culturally elevated state is convincingly outlined. It is impressively shown that the founding of the GDR was a turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe. With the workers' and peasants' power and the irrevocable victory of socialism on German soil, a strong bastion of peace and socialism came into existence in the heart of Europe. The appeal found wide agreement among the citizens. Its broad propagation is contributing to further deepening the understanding of the fundamental questions concerning the origins, development, and the growth of our socialist GDR.

The most important domestic political event since the seventh meeting of the Central Committee was the elections for the district (kreis) assemblies, the city assemblies, the city borough assemblies, and the local councils 6 May, Hager said. They were a powerful vote of confidence by the citizens for the candidates of the National Front. The percentage of voters was the highest in the history of the GDR, and the election result the best in local elections since 1974. This expresses the firm link between the citizens of the GDR and their socialist state, which also characterized this year's demonstrations on 1 May. This bears witness to the agreement by all classes and strata with the policies of our party for the benefit of the people and the securing of peace, to the trust in the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, the chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, Comrade Erich Honecker.

In the period under review, the Politburo has worked extensively to fulfill further with determination the decisions of the 10th Party Congress in the international field, too. With resolution and energy, we pursued in the past months the path decided upon at the seventh meeting of our party's Central Committee. Following deployment of new U.S. missiles in the FRG and other NATO states in Western Europe, it was more than ever a matter of doing everything possible for peace and saving the world from sliding into a nuclear catastrophe.

This forward-pointing and mobilizing direction has been confirmed by the facts. Full of initiative and indefatigable, Comrade Erich Honecker, the general secretary of our party, has particularly dedicated himself to this service to peace, for which the Central Committee, on behalf of the communists and citizens of the GDR, express their heartfelt thanks to him.

The report also notes that the policy laid down by the seventh meeting of the Central Committee of offensive commitment to peace and continuation of the political dialogue, the main aim of which is to explain the peace-orientated policy of the Warsaw Pact states, has the full approval of the people of the GDR. They rightly regard it as further proof that peace and socialism belong together, and that the socialist state will never cease their efforts to find constructive solutions to complicated international questions. The military countermeasures necessitated by NATO missile deployment have met with understanding and support.

One can say that the agreement of the working people with the peace policy has become, to an increasing extent, a spur to great achievements for the strengthening of our worker and peasant state. They understand very well the close connection between the further shaping of the developed socialist society, the achievement above all of the economic tasks, and the struggle for the safeguarding of peace.

In this struggle, two fundamental obligations arise for us: To ensure the preservation of the military-strategic balance and the defense readiness of our socialist military coalition side by side with the Soviet Union, its glorious Army, and the other states and armies of the Warsaw Pact, as well as to direct our coordinated peace policy and the collaboration between the fraternal parties in our countries at the winning over and fusing of all forces who want to defeat politically the confrontation and arms buildup policy of the United States and NATO, and who want to bring about a change for the better international developments.

To help strengthen the socialist community of states, to promote its unity and cohesion, is and remains the main thrust of our party's foreign policy in the struggle for peace.

The fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community is a fundamental condition for the further successful development of our socialist German states. As Comrade Erich Honecker said at the Berlin area (bezirk) delegates conference, what we have achieved and everything we aim at is securely based on the militant alliance of the SED and the CPSU, the friendship between the GDR and the USSR.

The Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers paid tribute to the life and work of our unforgotten Comrade Yuriy Andropov for his strengthening and consolidation of the socialist community, the securing of world peace, the fraternal alliance between our parties and states.

The conviction of our party that this unshakable militant alliance will continue to be proven in the joint struggle for the implementation of communist ideals, for peace and detente, against the danger of a nuclear inferno unleashed by imperialism was expressed by Erich Honecker in his telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the election of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko as general secretry of the CPSU Central Committee.

As early as the seventh session of the Central Committee, we stated that, with the deployment of new nuclear first-strike weeapons by the United States in Western Europe, a new stage in the imperialist policy of arms buildup and confrontation, which aims at military superiority over the USSR, has begun. The development which has taken place since then makes it clear that the dangers caused to peace through the unrestrained deployment policy have increased. By deploying the missiles, the U.S. Administration has undermined the Geneva negotiations. In spite of demagogic avowals of peace, it has prevented new agreements on arms limitation and disarmament, and has violated and undermined existing agreements and accords. In its feverish arms buildup, it neglects not a single military sphere. It is stepping up the production of new chemical weappns and extends the arms buildup to ever new areas. Now, even space is to be included in the buildup.

In the interests of peace, NATO must not be allowed to gain military superiority over the Warsaw Pact. We are convinced that the approximately military-strategic balance achieved by great efforts, particularly from the Soviet people, is of decisive importance for peace and security in the world.

We are in favor of the preservation of balance at an ever lower level, of the dismantling of mass destruction. More weapons do not bring more security. That is and remains our conviction. The dismantling of Pershing II and cruise missiles would create the possibility of the reversal of the countermeasures taken by us. The precondition for resumption of negotiations on the reduction of nuclear missiles is the readiness of the United States to end the deployment of further missiles and remove those already deployed. The socialist community has both good will and a realistic strategy for genuine negotiations and the reduction of military and political confrontation, said the speaker.

At the meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in Budapest in April, it was once again affirmed that the proposals put forward in the Prague declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states on 5 January 1983, and in the Moscow statement of the leaders of socialist states on 28 June last year, remain fully valid.

Our party and our people support the position of the Soviet Union from a sense of profound conviction. The Soviet Union has affirmed its readiness for a dialogue, for active cooperation with those governments and organizations which want to work honestly and constructively for peace. The proposals of our defense alliance on the agreement of norms for relations between nuclear powers, on the removal of chemical weapons from the European Continent and the offer of negotiations on the freezing and reduction of arms expenditure, were significant milestones of collective socialist peace policy.

In their urgent appeal to the NATO states, published 8 May, the Warsaw Pact states once again stressed how important the conclusion of a treaty between the two alliance systems on the nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations could be for an improvement of the world situation.

The GDR knows it joins with all states and forces in the world which support the USSR's proposal for a treaty on the banning of the militarization of space, the use of force in space, and from space against the earth.

We unwaveringly support the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and the return to detente. The striving for genuine measure to reduce the danger of war, to create confidence and bring about disarmament on the only possible basis of equality and equal security also determines the stance of the GDR at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. This conference offers a chance to reduce military confrontation and the danger of a nuclear inferno, and to make international relations predictable again.

The report continues: The GDR contributes actively toward propagation and realization of the socialist peace policy coordinated within the Warsaw Pact. She thus meets her responsibility which derives from her position at the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, Warsaw Pact and NATO as well as from the historic duty to do everything to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil. The GDR is prepared, despite fundamentally different positions in other questions, in the struggle for securing mankind's survival -- this decisive question of the present day -- to cooperate in a broad coalition of reason with all political forces interested in the preservation of peace. The report refers to Erich Honecker's letter of reply to the Appeal of Socialist International to the heads of state of the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act which affirmed the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact states and once again expressed the willingness to continue the open exchange of views with the parties represented in the Socialist International to look together for opportunities and ways which help secure world peace.

The importance of Erich Honecker's meeting with Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau in Berlin at the start of this year went beyond the bilateral framework, Hager said. The political dialogue at highest level between states of differing social orders which, moreover, belong to opposing military alliances, confirmed the possibility of serious, constructive talks in a most aggravated situation, and the need to find a common language in trying to preserve world peace beyond everything which divides us.

The talks between Erich Honecker and other leading politicians, with influential representatives of industry and representatives of social forces from capitalist states served likewise the objective to utilize every available opportunity to avert a nuclear inferno and to lay bare the path toward detente.

The objective of deepening cooperation between the states and contributing toward a secure peace, was also at the center of talks with parliamentary delegations and groups of deputies from Finland, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, the United States, and a delegation of the SPD Group of the FRG Bundestag which had been the GDR People's Chamber's guest.

The report of the Politburo continues: In his letter to the federal chancellor of the FRG, Helmut Kohl, dated 17 February 1984, as well as during his meeting with Kohl in Moscow, Comrade Erich Honecker emphasized that the safeguarding and consolidation of peace, especially in view of the sharpened international situation, was more than ever a paramount question. This is especially true of the two German states and their relations with each other. When there is talk of a community of responsibility or security partnership, then this means today above all what both states are doing actively in order to change for the better the situation which was brought about by the deployment.

If the deployment plans continue to be realized, then the opposite of what the Governmen of the Federal Republic, under the motto "Creating peace with fewer and fewer weapons," has repeatedly announced as its objective, is going to happen. The deployment of the Pershing II's achieved just one thing: There are now more missiles in Europe. There is no additional security. On the contary, the situation has become more dangerous, especially for the citizens of the Federal Republic whose homeland is being turned into a launching pad for nuclear first-strike weapons.

The GDR has at all times met her obligation to do everything so that never again will a war emanate from German soil. But as far as the FRG is concerned, the picture is different. We are for an immediate stop to missile deployment, for a return to the situation prior to deployment, and in connection with this for lifting the countermeasures on our side. But in the FRG, deployment is continuing. Meanwhile, it can even be heard from political circles that one can no longer do without new nuclear missile systems.

We are for the agreed renunciation of the first use of nuclar weapons. But Bonn supports the United States' refusal to conclude such a treaty.

We are working for the early conclusion in the ban of production, stockpiling, and use of chemical mass destruction weapons. But the FRG, more than any other NATO country outside the United States is crammed full with chemical warfare agents.

We are for banning the militarization of outer space. But there are voices in the FRG which play down the lunatic plans of the united States, despite the fact that FRG politicians admit that these plans send shivers down their spines.

Together with our allies, we have proposed the early start of negotiations on the conclusion of a treaty on the renunciation of the use of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Official Bonn prevaricates.

Hence, there is as far as the Federal Republic is concerned a considerable deficit to be seen regarding the actual promotion of peace, arms limitation, and disarmament. Those who like to philosophize on performance and counterperformance ought to consider this record and bury all that which is being announced from soap-boxes about the "open German question," the "continuation of the German Reich within the frontiers of 1937." They should keep out of regions which lie beyond what they can claim to be responsible politics.

In the last few months, the GDR has greatly contributed to the securing of peace. Through many and varied activities in bilateral relations, it has demonstrated its good will and has made it clear that it is serious about its duty for peace, that in the struggle for peace and security on our continent, it will continue to attach great importance to relations between the two German states.

This also marked the comprehensive exchange of views held in this period by the general secretary of the Central Committee and members of the Politburo and of the Council of Ministers with representatives from the FRG. Central issues were: the securing of peace, the need for responsible action for the improvement of the international situation, and questions of the further shaping of relations between the GDR and the FRG. The existing system of treaties is and remains a solid foundation for the development of peaceful relations -- that is, the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG, under which both sides commit themselves to respect the independence and autonomy of each of the two states in its internal and external affairs.

Justified demands from the GDR are still waiting to be met. These include the laying down of the course of the Elbe frontier, the closing of the central record office in Salzgitter [which records incidents on the intra-German frontier], and especially the recognition of GDR citizenship. Now a discussion has begun in political circles in the FRG about how to go on from here. This discussion is to be welcomed for, all in all, it makes obvious the untenability of the former objections.

In discussions with representatives of the West Berlin Senate, the GDR has pointed out again and again that the strict observation and total application of the Quadrapartite Agreement is of decisive importance for the development of good relations between West Berlin and the GDR. In various recent instances, this has not been taken into account by the West Berlin Senate. Thus, at the recent meetings between the GDR representative and the West Berlin Senate's representative, the GDR representative had to express dismay about recent statements made by the mayor of West Berlin in the United States. When West Berlin is linked with the lie about an alleged "threat from the East" -- a lie that must inevitably lead to an aggravation of the international situation -- then this can only be seen as support for U.S. confrontation policy. This is in accordance neither with responsibility for the peaceful development of Europe, nor ensuring the vital interests of West Berlin.

In view of the contribution made by the GDR for years to detente, particularly the creation of those treaties that are advantageous to West Berlin, one asks the question whether the statements mentioned are not deliberately intended to bring about a deterioration in the situation. The same question also arises in view of the demand made repeatedly and on a massive scale recently for a change in the existing frontiers, a demand that is directed both against the realities as they exist and against the treaties that have been concluded. Such activities, as noted particularly in the last few weeks, can only lead to an impasse, to the prevention of possibilities for mutually beneficial cooperation, and the destruction of what has been achieved in this sphere.

The consistent policy of peace, disarmament, and detente pursued by the GDR with the other socialist states is proving its effectiveness and is accorded international a approval. DKP Chairman Comrade Herbert Mies expressed great respect for this policy at the Seventh DPK Congress. He spoke in favor there of continuing political dialogue, particularly with FRG politicians.

Leading representatives of the SPD welcomed the fact that the GDR has taken a positive stance on the proposals for a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, as put forward by Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme. Chairman of the Rhineland/Palatinate DGB, Lehlbach said that Comrade Erich Honecker's letter in reply to his own letter on the banning of chemical weapons was pleasing and encouraging.

Many letters have been received by the Central Committee and Comrade Erich Honecker, letters from citizens of Western countries that support the resourceful actions of our state.

The speaker went on to say: In the conflict with the confrontation and arms buildup policy of imperialism, we attach great importance to the peace movement. With the deployment of American first-strike weapons in Western Europe, the U.S. Administration and other reactionary forces within NATO have not succeeded in overwhelming the mass movement for peace and disarmament and paralyzing it in the long term. The overwhelming majority of the peace movement is continuing the struggle against the U.S. missiles even more strongly, since the danger has grown. This year, more than 1.5 million peace supporters -- 600,000 in the FRG alone -- took part in the traditional Easter marches in many capitalist countries.

Undoubtedly, it was necessary for the peace movement to draw its conclusions from the changed situation that occurred after the start of deployment of U.S. missiles. The consensus of different forces contains above all the demand for the stopping and reversing of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles. Thus, developments confirm totally the fact that all the factors that led to the formation of the peace movement continue to be effective and have intensified.

In the period covered by this report the Politburo attached great importance to further deepening fraternal relations with the other socialist states, the report says. Erich Honecker's meetings with Janos Kadar, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and Fidel Castro are referred to.

It is further stated that fraternal relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea were successfully developed further. We affirm our firm solidarity with the fraternal countries of Indochina and support their efforts to create lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia through dialogue and cooperation between all the countries of this region, to reject any external interference and to concentrate their forces on solving the countries' urgent problems, as was expressed at the latest conference of foreign ministers in Vientiane.

True to the principled line of the 10th party congress, in the period covered by this report, we also supported further normalization and development of relations with the PRC. We welcome the positive steps taken in the past 2 years in relations between the Soviet Union and other socialist states and the PRC and we wish to contribute to the continuation of this course. Normal relations on a mutually acceptable basis, which are not detrimental to third parties, can contribute to defending peace and advancing socialism, particularly in view of the situation in the world. As follow with attention the efforts of the Chinese people to celebrate with new deeds the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding.

The close relations of friendly cooperation, which are truly based on equal rights and which are mutually beneficial, which our Republic has with the states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America have also proved their continuity and strength in this report period. The overwhelming majority of these countries show, through their resolute efforts to prevent a nuclear world war and for peaceful international relations on the basis of equal rights, a high degree of responsibility for an improvement in the international situation.

Examples of increasing aggressiveness in the policy of the present U.S. Administration are the use of force against the peoples of Grenada, Nicaragua, and El Salvador, brutal intervention involving the use of arms in Lebanon, and support for the South African apartheid regime. The return to gunboat policy threatens the peoples and the system of international relations.

But at the same time it awakens and mobilizes strong counter forces and strengthens friction between the imperialist rivals themselves.

In the Near East the policy of imperialist separate solutions has suffered a fiasco. Direct military intervention by the United States in this region has further increased tension in the situation and the dangers resulting from it to the interests of the peoples of the Near and Middle East and also to world peace. What is now reaquired is a complete stop to Israeli aggression and U.S. interference in the Near East.

In agreement with the great majority of states, the GDR is in favor of calling an international Near East conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

We share with all anti-imperialist forces deep anxiety at the continuation of military conflict between Iraq and Iran. Our view is that the war, which costs both countries great loss of human life and inflicts on both great material damage, should be ended as soon as possible. Imperialism is the only beneficiary of this conflict.

Under conditions of the continuing aggressive and destabilizing policy of the South African racist regime, which finds support in particular from the U.S. Administration, the independent states in Southern Africa make great efforts for peace and security in this region. The GDR supports all steps by the African states directed at securing peaceful development in this region.

The GDR stands at the side of all independent African states in the south of the continent, of the ANC [African National Congress] and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], in the struggle against imperialism and racism, for the creation of a life in peace, security, and independence.

The exchange of delegations and experiences between the SED Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee and the central committees of the other fraternal parties of the socialist countries has continued according to plan and in the proven way. There were meetings between members of the Politburo and the leading comrades from the MSZMP, PZPR, CPCZ, and the BCP. Since the seventh meeting of the SED Central Committee, our party has sent 19 delegations to fraternal parties in socialist countries and received 27 delegations for consultations and exchanges of experience.

Erich Honecker's meetings with Enrico Berlinguer, Georges Marchais, Louis van Geyt, and Athos Fava played a particular part in deepening relations with fraternal parties in capitalist countries. They were of great significance for the continuation of the struggle against the arms drive and confrontation policy of the United States and NATO, especially against the stationing of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe. A SED Central Committee delegation led by Egon Krenz took part in the seventh party congress of the DKP from 6 to 8 January in Nuremberg. Working on the basis of the changed situation and in accordance with its motto "Peace must win -- now most of all: jobs instead of missiles," the party congress determined the next tasks of the Communists of the FRG. The DKP is the most consistent political force in the struggle against the imperialist arms drive, the mass unemployment conjured up by the crisis economy of capitalism, and social cuts; and for the political and social rights of the working people of the FRG. The delegation of the SED Central Committee expressed the great sympathy and combat solidarity of the communists and people of the GDR with the Communists of the FRG, who have always proven themselves before history as a resolute peace force.

Since the seventh meeting of the Central Committee, we have undertaken great efforts to cultivate and develop contacts and relations to socialist and social democratic parties. This is in accord with our fundamental attitude, expressed by Comrade Erich Honecker at the international scientific Karl Marx conference, when he said "that different views that exist in one respect or another are of no hindrance to joint actions in those questions that involve peace and social progress, the vital interests of the majority."

Regarding economic and social policy, the report states: The work of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee in the report period was directed in particular at undertaking the measures necessary for the required growth in economic performance in order to successfully continue the proven course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy. The basis of the Politburo's work was formed by the fact that a new stage in the realization of the economic strategy decided on by the 10th party congress has begun. In accordance with this, great attention was paid to giving a comprehensive character to the process of intensification, creating a stable basis for its development in the long term, and achieving higher effectiveness through new technologies and new products.

This policy directed at the well-being of the people, the further strengthening of socialism and the securing of peace has brought about great initiatives in all the classes and strata of our people. They are characterized by the wish to make the 35th year the most successful in the history of the GDR.

The report refers to the commitments and performances of the over 3 million workers of the combines in industry, the building industry, transport, and communications. Deeply conscious of the fact that political stability, economic dynamism, and a consistent continuation of the unity of economic and social policy are of decisive importance for the contribution of our country to securing peace, they wish to achieve their best performances so far in the 35th year of the existence of the GDR. They have committed themselves to exceeding the planned increase in labor productivity this year by 1 percent. That creates the preconditions for producing goods to the value of M3 billion for the population, economy, and exports over and above the 1984 economic plan.

By means of a wide-ranging improvement in cost-benefit ratio they further aim to increase net production by almost M1.4 billion and profit by M555 million over plan and to reduce the planned costs by half a billion marks as a contribution to increasing the national income. This and the many other commitments are an expression of the great strength of our socialist democracy and our socialist plan economy.

The Politburo can confirm, the report says, that the first 4 months of this year have been marked by rising growth and higher efficiency in the economy. A significant lead over planned targets has been achieved in important areas.

At the end of April the growth in produced national income was 5 percent. Of decisive importance for this significant economic result is the considerable rise in industrial net production. It grew by 7.8 percent and thus considerably exceeds the growth in production of industrial goods, which was 4.3 percent. This development is an expression of the increasing intensification of the process of reproduction. The growth of output was achieved above all through accelerated growth in labor productivity. This development in the first 4 months confirms once again that it is possible, over a longer period, to considerably raise national income and production, and at the same time to lower input consumption in new orders of magnitude. Up to now, industrial costs have been redu ed by 2.6 percent.

By the end of April the plan for industrial goods production in industry was fulfilled, with a quota achieved of 101.2 percent. Thus, products worth M1.7 billion over the plan targets were made available for the people and the economy, and for export.

Cooperative farmers and workers in the agricultural and food industry significantly contributed to the positive overall balance in the first 4 months of this year. The plan for sales of slaughtered cattle to the state was exceeded by 9,900 metric tons. The growth by comparison with last year is 11 percent. In milk production, the plan lead is running at 171,000 metric tons and the growth is 7.3 percent. In egg production, the plan was exceeded by 39 million units.

Successes in the economy made it possible to further noticeably improve the working and living conditions of our citizens, the report states.

Continued planned implementation of the home-building program, an essential element of our party's social policy, is witness to the continuation of the proven course of the main task.

A particular high point was the handing over by Erich Honecker in February of this year of the 2 millionth dwelling built or modernized since 1971 to a worker's family in the Berlin modernization area on Arkona Square. This confirms again how firmly our party stands by its pledge to solve the housing problem in the GDR by 1990. Two million homes: that means better living conditions for about 6 million citizens. About M210 billion were used between 1971 and 1983 for the building, modernizing, preservation, and upkeep of housing. That is an outstanding economic and social achievement of our workers' and peasants' power.

At the initiative of the Politburo, and in consistent pursuance of the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, a joint resolution of the SED Central Committee of the FDGB National Executive and of the GDR Council of Ministers was published 17 May 1984. It lays down measures for improving the working and living conditions for families with three or more children. As the specific measures indicate, it is aimed at further improving the social and material conditions of these families and in particular at giving the 124,000 or so couples with three children the benefit of a number of those measures which up to now only applied to families with large numbers of children and to single parents with three children.

In implementing the program of the SED and the resolutions of the 10th party congress, the SED Central Committee, the FDGB National Executive Committee, and the GDR Council of Ministers laid down in a joint resolution on 22 May 1984 measures for further raising minumum pensions and other pensions. This was possible thanks to the achievements of the workers in socialist competition for the fulfillment of the economic plans.

Pension increases aim at raising further the living standard and the social security of the elderly citizens, the veterans of labor, the early activists. The measures will become effective as of 1 December 1984 1985, respectively. From the GDR state budget, M1.2 billion will be used for these pension increases per annum.

The response so far received to the publication of these two resolutions shows the pleasure and agreement they have met with among the population. Many workers had stated that these resolutions testify to the social security and safety in our socialist society, the concern for the well-being of the people.

Closely linked to the economy's rise in output, net money incomes of the population rose by 3.3 percent by the end of April. Retail trade turnover rose by 5.3 percent during the same period. In this, retail trade turnover for industrial goods rose by 6.7 percent, faster than the food and luxury food turnover, which rose by 4.0 percent.

The further increase in the production of indigenous raw and other materials and their highest possible processing was consistently pursued, the report notes.

The highly skilled investment activities meant that so far in the 35th year of the GDR, planned projects were to a large extent made quickly operational and effective. The average realization period of investments in the processing industry was cut through the concentrated use of assets for rationalization projects by around 50 percent compared with previous years.

Altogether, investments amounting to M13.3 billion were realized by the end of April for the scheduled improvement of the material-technological basis of the national economy and the continuation of the social policy. This corresponds to the fulfillment of the annual plan of 27 percent. Increasingly whole production sections and areas are being modernized and production technology is gradually being lifted onto a higher plane. Around 34,000 industrial robots that were in use by the end of April 1984 have an essential share in this.

Concerning the results of solving foreign-trade tasks, the report states that the Leipzing Spring Fair, in the 35th year of the GDR, was an internationally outstanding economic event with far-reaching political effects. It demonstrates convincingly the strength of the GDR economy and reflected the great international prestige of our country.

Once again it was shown that the fraternal and overall developing relations between the GDR and USSR are characterized by great dynamism in the area of economic and scientific-technological cooperation. Likewise, important impulses for further deepening socialist economic integration with the other socialist states emanated from the Leipzig fair. At the same time, the fair served to expand the economic relations with a great number of developing countries. Progress was also achieved in the further development of trade with capitalist industrial countries.

Representatives of government and industry from numerous countries expressed their high appreciation of the GDR as a strong and reliable economic and trading partner, recognized as such for many years. They emphasized their strong interest in developing economic relations with the GDR.

The Politburo reports that intensive work was done to the measures agreed with the USSR as a result of the official friendly visit by the party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker to Moscow in May 1983. Currently, more than 190 government and ministerial agreements express the whole range of long-term structure of our cooperation. This is a decisive basis of the steadily growing foreign-trade turnover with the Soviet Union.

The Politburo was able to note that also this year trade will be developing dynamically. By the end of April, exports to the USSR rose by 22 percent compared with the previous year. At M572 million, the plan was overfulfilled. Exports to the other socialist countries rose by 10 percent by the end of April.

The consolidation of fraternal cooperation with the states of the socialist community is a prime concern for our party. Therefore, the Politburo has done further intensive work in the constructive preparation of the economic session planned for June of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level.

The report continues: In agriculture the process of qualitative economic changes was also continued successfully.

The results of implementing the economic strategy strengthen us in the correctness of the chosen path and present us with valuable experiences. The positive results of the plan fulfillment make plain the close connection between economic growth and overall strengthening of the Agricultural Production Cooperatives' (LPG), deepening of cooperation, and social development in our villages.

At the report-election meetings of the party organizations as well as the kreis and bezirk delegate conferences it was affirmed to make 1984 the year of the highest yields and achievements. With a yield of 451 metric tons of grain unit per hectare of agricultural acreage, last year's result is to be exceeded by 5.9 percent.

Integrating the process of social development in the countryside with the economic strategy of our party and the gradual taking over of economic management functions by the cooperation councils while preserving the independence of the LPG and publicly owned farms, corresponds to the predominance of the cooperative production and releases the available powers of the class of cooperative farmers for increases in output.

The local elections on 6 May were an important contribution to the further strengthening of our socialist state power, the report notes. The convincing election result gave an unambiguous rebuff to the enemies of peace and socialism. Once again, it was proven that the unity of the party, people, and state in the GDR is firm and indestructible.

In the run-up to the election, stimulated by the election appeal of the National Council of the National Front, there was a lively dialogue with citizens of all classes and sections of society on the basic issues of home and foreign policy and on local affairs. The trusting discussions were marked by the good balance in the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress. The election movement was decisively supported through a great mass initiative for the further implementation of the economic strategy of the party.

The contributions of the friendly parties to the all-round strengthening of our socialist fatherland and in the struggle for the preservation of peace are of great political and economic value.

Once again, the examination of the 263,000 candidates in their work collectives prior to nomination, the reports of the deputies and the presentation of the candidates to their voters proved to be a significant act of socialist democracy.

The resolutions of the seventh session of the Central Committee also found broad support among the artists and cultural workers, the report continues. This was particularly noticeable in a discussion held with the members of the presidiums of the unions of artists, the Academy of Arts, and the GDR Cultural League on 23 January in Friedrichshagen. In many discussions, artists and cultural workers expressed their full agreement with our active peace policy and the purposeful continuation of our successful economic and social policy.

With many activities in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the GDR, artists and cultural workers show their readiness to face up to the taxing demands. That was also made manifest at the Leipzig book fair. With some 1,000 participating publishing houses from 22 countries, West Berlin, and the United Nations, it had become internationally attractive. The range of books on offer from GDR publishers, with about 6,000 titles, reflected the striving to enrich the significant intellectual potential of our country in science, technology, education, and culture through new achievements in publishing.

The members and workers of the Academy of Arts, the writers' union, the other artists' associations, the Cultural League, and the artistic and cultural institutions, contribute through their work to the influence of the ideas of socialism, humanism, and peace. At the same time, the aggravation of the ideological struggle between socialism and imperialism demands that the Ministry of Culture, newspapers, publishers, and other institutions that disseminate art to do even greater justice to their responsibility to the preservation of clear partisan positions by the state's citizens in the implementation of our policy.

The proceedings of the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Conference showed the firm confidence of sportsmen and women in the policy of our party, the report states. Our socialist sport organization was able to draw up an outstanding balance sheet. Taking this as a basis, the German Gymnastic and Sports Association has set itself demanding aims and tasks for the coming year. They are aimed at developing the mass character of sports even more comprehensively and at further developing its level of achievement. The citizens of our Republic were pleased with and proud of the outstanding achievements of our sportsmen and women at the XIV winter Olympic games. They were worthy representatives of the GDR in Sarajevo.

Our sportsmen and women had also been preparing purposefully and industriously for years for the games of the XXIII Olympiad in Los Angeles. The National Olympic Committee of the GDR discharged its responsibilities by discussing the situation surrounding the games of the XXIII Olympiad in Los Angeles. In view of the constant political interference by the U.S. Administration in Olympic affairs and of the repeated violations of the rules of the Olympic Charter by the organizers of the games, it felt it was not in a position to agree to let the sportsmen and women take part in the Olympics in Los Angeles. We share the view of the NOC of the GDR that everything must be done in future in order to preserve Olympic ideals.

The report notes: Our party is a well-organized militant party, firmly rooted in all areas of society. It has 2,238,283 members and candidate members, of whom 58.1 percent are workers, 4.8 percent cooperative farmers, and 22.3 percent members of the intelligentsia. In line with its class character, with the intake of 49,703 workers, that is 76.7 percent of all new members, the proportion of workers in its ranks continued to grow. The party also accepted 2,996 cooperative farmers and 4,991 members of the intelligentsia as new members.

At the end of the Karl Marx Year, and at the beginning of the year of the 35th Jubilee of the GDR, the celebration of the 65th anniversary of the communist party of Germany was an important high point. At the side of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties, the party of Ernst Thaelmann has great achievements to its credit in the struggle against imperialism, fascism, and war; for peace, democracy, and socialism. Its legacy is in secure hands in the GDR, in the SED.

The report concludes: The activity of the SED, the allied parties, the mass organizations, the activities of the workers, and especially the youth of our country to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR are devoted to the further implementation of the resolutions of the 10th Party Congress, the continuation of our proven policy for the good of the people, and the securing of peace. The balance sheet of over 35 years of socialism on German soil gives us occasion to present the rise of the GDR from the ruins of the World War II to the status of an internationally respected, flourishing, socialist state. The good results achieved through the hard work of the workers in the implementation of the policy decided by the Eighth Party Congress are of particular importance in this connection. The Politburo expressed the conviction that this policy will continue to be implemented even under the complicated international conditions.

LOSONCZI DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO MONGOLIA

LD280854 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 28 May 84

[Excerpts] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, has left for Mongolia. The president of the Presidential Council was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council, and Janos Nagy, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Hungary, and (Djam Badjan), temporary Mongolian charge d'affairs to Hungary, were also present.

HAYDEN CONCLUDES TALKS WITH MARJAI, VARKONYI

BK251532 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has been having talks with Hungarian leaders in Budapest. He met the foreign minister, Dr Varkonyi; the deputy prime minister, Mr Marjai; as well as trade union and communist party leaders.

Mr Hayden said afterwards they had serious concern about relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. However, they blamed the United States for the deterioration in the international situation and said that as long as the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles continued in Western Europe, the arms control conference in Geneva would not resume.

Mr Hayden said the Hungarian leaders felt seriously threatened and that they were not being treated from a position of equality or equal security.

The Australian minister goes on to Moscow tomorrow on the next leg of his European tour. One of his main aims will be to try to draw the Soviet Union back into serious talks on arms control and disarmament.

Departs for Moscow

LD260849 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] The Australian minister of foreign affairs has left Budapest for Moscow. According to MTI, Peter Varkonyi and Bill Hayden established that their stances in important international issues are close to one another, and in spite of different judgements of individual problems they are endeavoring to maintain dialogue. The two ministers of foreign affairs judged that there are further possibilities for the development of Hungarian-Australian relations.

Bill Hayden is expected in the Soviet capital today. The last Australian Politician on an official visit in Moscow was there 9 years ago. According to reports, the Labour Party Government, which came into office last year, is seeking more realistic relations than hitherto with the Soviet Union, on the basis of mutual advantage.

GDR'S FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER IN BUDAPEST

LD282117 Budapest MTI in English 1809 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI) -- On the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, Horst Solle, foreign trade minister of the GDR, spent Monday in Hungary and visited some major Hungarian and GDR exhibitions at the Budapest International Fair.

The two ministers held talks during the day, reviewing topical questions of the economic and trade contacts of Hungary and the GDR and possibilities of expanding bilateral trade. Horst Solle met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC. The talks were attended by Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, GDR's ambassador to Hungary.

EUROPEAN SECURITY DELEGATION VISITS BULGARIA

LD252117 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI) -- On the invitation of the Bulgarian Committee of European Security and Cooperation, a delegation of the Hungarian National Committee led by [name indistinct] president of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and of the Hungarian National Committee of European Security and Cooperation, paid a visit to Bulgaria May 21-24.

The delegation met Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Political Committee and president of the National Assembly, Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Political Committee and president of the office of the National Council of the Bulgarian Patriotic People's Front, and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC.

The Hungarian delegation held talks with Gero Grozev, president of the National Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and other senior officials of the Bulgarian Committee and informed each other on the work of their committees. Both parties stressed that in the present tense international atmosphere it was more necessary than ever for forces fighting for peace, disarmament and social progress, to unite and act jointly. Unity is the only way to lead a successful struggle on the basis of the proposals of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries to avert the dangers threatening the peace and security of the world as a consequence of the aggressive policies of NATO and the deployment of medium-range American missiles in Western Europe.

The delegation returned to Budapest Friday.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES 26 MAY

LD262011 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] The Indian Minister of Defense has arrived in Budapest. Ramaswamy Venkataraman, heading a military delegation, is making an official friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of Army General Lajos Czinege, the minister of defense.

MSZMP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SEW CONGRESS

LD251219 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party led by Jozsef K. Papp, member of the Central Control Committee and first secretary of the Tolna County HSWP Committee, left for West Berlin Friday to attend the 7th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin.

TEXT OF BERECZ INTERVIEW ON WEST'S MISPERCEPTIONS

LD120508 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 7 May 84

[From the "Our Homeland" program; interview with Janos Berecz, editor in chief of NEPSZABADSAG, by Gyorgy Kertesz, not further identified -- recorded]

[Text] [Kertesz] Ladies and gentlemen. We are again able to greet an illustrious guest in the "Our Homeland" studio in the person of Janos Berecz, editor in chief of the largest Hungarian daily, NEPSZABADSAG. We feel that getting to know the main line of Hungarian politics is becoming increasingly difficult for the Western public. The Western media deal with us a lot but, partly due to inexpert knowledge and partly to other reasons, the picture it presents of us is deformed. A typical example of this is an article by Carl Gustaf Stroehm, southeast European specialist of DIE WELT published in Bonn. I have asked one of my colleagues to read out a passage from this article.

[Unidentified voice] Minor events occasionally have great symbolic significance. This spring the most famous coffeehouse has been given back its former well-known name. This coffeehouse, incidentally, has for generations been a concept in the Hungarian capital along the lines of Sacher in Vienna and Kranzler in Berlin. After 1945 the communists in power nationalized the store of excellent sweets in the same way as so many other institutions, and of course, it was given a new name. For 3 decades this coffeehouse was called Vorosmarty, after the poet whose statue stands in the square, right in front of the building. The coffeehouse, while remaining in state ownership, now once again displays on its facade its old name, Gerbeaud, and in the nostalgic hall where the marble tables are positioned, the oil portrait depicting the former proprietor, Emile Gerbeaud, Swiss confectioner, has once again appeared. Gerbeaud founded his enterprise and made it famous during the reign of Emperor Franz Josef. The Gerbeaud affair is obviously a singular phenomenon of name restoring in a communist country -- for the name of the original capitalist owner was given back. Thus it it nothing else but one of the many examples that suggest a quiet emancipation, a discovering of identity and perhaps an awakening of a new consciousness in the Hungarian nation or even, in a certain way, in the Hungarian Government.

[Kertesz] My first question is as follows: Is it true as stated in this article of Carl Gustaf Stroehm's, that it is without precedent -- indeed, has never happened before -- in a country under communist rule that the name of the former capitalist proprietor has been, as he puts it, reinstated. I have in mind the Ganz Shipyard which has never been called by any name other than Ganz-Mavag and, indeed, the capitalist Abraham Ganz has remained a very prestigious name in Hungarian public life ever since there has been socialism in Hungary. What is so funny about this is that this article draws certain conclusions from what is in itself an insignificant event. It goes as far as to say that this by no means important event reflects the Hungarian Government's finding its real self and the awakening of the national awareness of the Hungarian Government. The question is: Why should an intelligent man overestimate this phenomenon?

[Berecz] I believe that the West finds it very difficult to categorize us and also to understand us. In 1956 we reache. a low point. During that period we were portrayed as a kind of country we had not actually become. We are not like the country we were seen to be, or imagined to be, in 1956-1957. It was believed that in our country there would be no social consensus and no agreement between the party and the masses and that lasting conflicts would remain. Further sources of tension were expected. Instead of that, we have become a socialist nation that is making steady progress.

[Kertesz] I would go further in analyzing this mistaken point of view. The reason for this error is a certain preconception.

[Berecz] I would add that when Herr Stroem sees "Open Roads" ["Nyiott Utak"], a film about the operation of Hungarian churches, and a good one, he will again be greatly surprised and will say that the state supports the rebirth of the churches. Moreover, he will consider this some kind of stand taken against an external power.

On the whole I would say the following: In 1957-1958 we clearly defined the basic principles under which we are working today. We considered one of the most important basic principles to be that general principles of socialism must be realized within the actual national circumstances. In other words, we must know ourselves well and not just the general inevitabilities dictated by the laws of socialism the science. The other thing is that there is no kind of socialism that can be built only with the party or by the members of the party only. It can only be the work of the entire people. We have been achieving these two principles since then. As we constantly study our specific national circumstances and as we face reality, we take our own characteristics with us in the building of society. How should one characterize the transformation of agriculture into a socialist one? It has exactly followed the experiences of others, but, nevertheless, it is specifically Hungarian; as is the household plot about which so much is also written, as if it too were some kind of capitalistic step. What direction was industry taking at the time we completed the reorganization of agriculture? We came to the conclusion that the plan must remain, but the methods of management by plan no longer suited our circumstances. It was then that we turned to economic regulations. In plain words, in January 1968 we introduced the new economic management system in the framework of the reform of the system of economic direction at the end of the 1960's.

In the 1970's the effect of the hardening international conditions disturbed us a little. But, adjusting to these, our conclusion is, again, that we need more work and more effective work. Thus, it is not enough merely to adjust our consciousness to this, but our conclusion is the same: Further developing of the direction of the economy is necessary. Do we take into account the experiences of others? Undoubtedly. However, it is again an economic system that is tailored to our specific circumstances from which others can learn. I do not believe, that it is applicable in different circumstances in the same way.

[Kertesz] Does not the latest Central Committee resolution, which speaks about the central authorities' relinquishing certain ownership rights, mean a qualitative change in the process of development?

[Berecz] In my opinion this is not a qualitative change but a move forward. For after all, Marx and Lenin also believed in self-governing and in some kind of realization of self-management. We did not rush headlong into this; we were not hasty. Under immature conditions we did not consider the introduction of certain forms of self-management correct or necessary. We consider that the work collectives in their present stage of development have reached a level where the form of ownership can remain a state form or an all-people form, but the state can hand over the right of exercising ownership to work collectives, to a greater or lesser degree. In this way the responsibility of the administrator and the managers, or, to put it plainly, the responsibility of the producers and the consumers, will grow.

[Kertesz] I fear that some kind of resistance must be expected here from the present manager society and from certain levels of the state apparatus.

[Berecz] The Central Committee only pointed to the main direction and framework of the development. There is still much work going on among certain government organs on the details, to flesh out the various measures and get them implemented. Well, this is a task for the administration, and if necessary the parliament should legislate certain laws which can bring us a step forward. First of all, there is a great debate over working out every concrete measure, for after all this is an untrodden path; we have only ideas. It is obvious that only with many-sided debate can the best possible measures we have come up with be formulated. Of course, there is resistance, but you will be surprised -- it is the affected plants which are most afraid of this.

[Kertesz] There is argument, which is necessary when the implementation of a reform is concerned. You wrote a very significant article which gave grounds for a great deal of thought throughout the country about this debate, in which you said that the debate participants must not get carried away emotionally, and that they should look not only at the aim of the debate. However, if there is such an internal debate -- and this is necessary -- does it not have an echo externally, in the other socialist countries? Do our Western critics not find material, then, for saying: Hey, look the Hungarians are stepping out of line, for the others are criticizing them for it? What does one say to this?

[Berecz] He who takes a country or a policy seriously has to study the main processes at all times. This debate involves an analysis of the main processes that are at work. We draw appropriate conclusions from the main processes. There are extremes in all debates: either blinded antireformism or proreformism running amok. It was these against which I wanted to take a stand, because the advocates of such views no longer study the essence of views but operate with adjectives toward those on the other side. Our serious partners, be it in the Soviet Union or in other socialist countries, consider the main processes. Naturally a Soviet economist, let us say, might react if he comes across these extremist views in our literature, but if he studies party documents or if he comes here to get the real picture, then he calms down a great deal because the issue is not whether we look similar externally but that we should find a socialist solution for the settlement of our worries and our present problems.

[Kertesz] We must speak here about foreign policy a little because attacks against Hungary and the socialist countries in general mainly concern foreign policy. For, after all, this falsely naive little argument quoted in the beginning is referring to this also; in other words, that Hungary seeks, in her foreign policy orientation, something different.

This is a very wide front. In one way or another, it is said that Hungary and other socialist countries in Europe are seeking a new Europeanism and with this a stand against the Soviet Union. What about this?

[Berecz] I have been saying for a very long time that that there is a need for some kind of new Europeanism. I have held this view for about a decade, ever since the theme became prevalent in the foreign policy of the United States that by increasing the danger to Europe as a whole the United States can strengthen its own security. Therefore Europe today -- and I include here the European parts of the Soviet Union -- is in a position where one must prevent an external power -- although according to the closing document of Helsinki the United States is a power with interests in Europe -- from being able to endanger Europe. From this point of view we need a joint responsibility. On the other side we have socialist solidarity as well. We socialist countries are dependent on one another not only for security, but with respect to the realization of our goals and the fulfillment of our plans. A division of labor has developed among the socialist countries that is a question of survival from the point of view of the realization of our plans. Soviet-Hungarian economic relations mean for us that a third of our economy is secured. If we take this within the wider CEMA framework, then we can say that 60 percent of our production is secured.

We start with certain premises. One of these is that we have a coordinated foreign policy, the main aim of which is the security of Europe and the protection of peace in the entire world. We can imagine our peace only in terms of world peace. Socialist countries have different weight and significance in the world. Our potential is great, greater than the size of our country or its territory. Therefore, these opportunities must be utilized in the interest of joint goals.

It is often asked whether we are postmen, or a bridge. I used to say that we do not like to be a postman or bridge or interpreter. If there is some misunderstanding between the two sides, they always blame the interpreter. The postman is sooner or later bitten by a dog. We try to pursue every opportunity in the joint interests in order to protect the achievements of detente, to build East-West relations and to serve the socialist peace policy.

[Kertesz] Why are our Western interpreters unable to understand this complete, simple, and logical argument -- that is, that what is a specifically Hungarian step is made in the common interest of the socialist countries?

[Berecz] They always attach some special hope to us. The day before yesterday -- let us say -- it was another country, today it is the Hungarian People's Republic, that it will move sideways or dance out of the circle, and so forth.

Second, there are also interpreters of malicious intent. I would not want to criticize here the vice president of the United States, but it caused great surprise for us that in September of last year, when he was here and very good consultations took place and our paper, NEPSZABADSAG, published a commentary in which support for consultations was expressed, saying what good results they had brought, how happy we were with his visit -- it surprised us that 3 days later, in Vienna, in the capital of a country which has very good relations with us, he made a speech in which he categorized the socialist countries, qualifying some as good, others as bad, as if it were possible to turn us against each other in this way. There things are unpleasant, not unpleasant because they make our friends suspicious but unpleasant because they sour the effects of a successful consultation. They create doubts. They are also unpleasant because they are intended to create doubts in another socialist country, but this will not succeed.

Another example: Not long ago there appeared in RUDE PRAVO an article about the principles of socialist foreign policy. Almost simultaneously, just a day later, an interview appeared in MAGYAR HIRLAP with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. It was immediately picked up as a sign that the people in Prague were lecturing us and that Matyas Szuros had answered them. But neither knew the other's text at the time of publishing -- only afterward. We talked this over with our Czechoslovak friends, and in this, too, we saw that the intention was only to create doubts in the socialist countries, to turn them against each other. These are old tunes which do not play well; they might disturb some, but the main line, the process, cannot be disturbed.

[Kertesz] Perhaps a simple factor of thinking also plays a role in this bad interpretation; namely, that those Western journalists who know their own conflicts, who know the practically irreconcilable conflicts in the Common Market, cannot imagine cooperation based on a common ideology and an objectively complete mutuality of interests.

[Berecz] It is my conviction that this is the case, and I would add one more thing -- that we too have our differences of view and interest with the socialist countries.

One of them has a better supply of raw materials, the other is better off in terms of energy, and so on. To coordinate all these is a long, tenacious, and joint activity. It is not possible to solve everything immediately. Some things need to be started again, others need to be elevated to a higher level during consultations in order to solve them. They hear something about these. Yes, but some time ago they kept claiming that the socialist countries cannot debate and settle matters, but that they are always dictated from Moscow. Now they are surprised that there is such coordination of interests among us and that there are differences as well. This is a process that leads to an increasingly richer and more multicolored socialist world, and, in my opinion, to an increasingly united socialist world.

GYULA HORN ON RECENT INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

LD272133 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 27 May 84

[Excerpts] I am pleased to welcome Gyula Horn, head of an MSZMP Central Committee, here in the studio.

In the past few months Hungary had a diplomatic program that was more spectacular than usual. We know that there are still some important meetings on the agenda. Can we continue, and do we want to continue this type of activity in foreign affairs?

[Horn] I do not think there is any question of us not wanting it. But of course, whether we can do so does not depend on us entirely. Look, our entire international activity has two fundamental aims. Firstly, that with our opportunities -- and these do exist -- we should contribute to the safeguarding of peaceful international relations. And secondly, that we should create the best possible conditions for our internal constructive work. There is a close link between these two aspects. And now, how can we do this? It is not enough to announce or declare this. Concrete steps, acts, initiatives are required for this. This is what took place during the past 6 months. The British prime minister and the Italian prime minister were here, our foreign minister visited the FRG, and so forth, just to mention our activities toward NATO countries.

Two aspects dominated in these actions: We discussed the international situation, our leading representatives discussed this, and it has become obvious that differences in judging the current situation and its causes are great, and perhaps they have even increased, compared to the past. So there were quite sincere and harsh debates, but at the same time, the fact that the path leading out from this current situation is a mutual interest, received equal prominence. And this is what our representatives experienced in their dealings with their counterparts. So that we can find some opportunity for joint action and that we can advance.

TRADE MINISTER VERESS OPENS BUDAPEST SPRING FAIR

AU271400 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 24 May 84 p 3

[Text] The 79th Budapest International Spring Fair, a special fair of investment goods, opened festively on Wednesday, 23 May, with the participation of more than 1,800 exhibitors from 28 countries and West Berlin. Due to the heavy rain, the guests of the opening ceremony gathered in Pavilion B instead of the main square. They included Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and several other members of the Presidential Council and the government. Present were also several leaders and members of the diplomatic community and representatives of domestic and foreign exhibitors.

Speech by Peter Veress

After the national anthem, Peter Veress, foreign trade minister, gave a speech.

"A determining factor of the fair's quality and expected success is the presence, this time too, of the socialist countries -- first of all our CEMA partners," he delcared. "Their variegated and high-level display of goods is strong evidence of the fact that the countries of the socialist community can rely on each other also under international and global economic conditions that are full of contradictions and tensions. We hope that the fair will successfully fulfill its task: It will contribute to the attainment of our most important economic and commercial goals and will serve well the business interests of the participants at the fair. It will also promtoe the implementation of the efforts formulated at the recent Central Committee meeting according to which the development of factors for quality and the increase in the economy's income-producing capability and international competitiveness will continue to stand in the center of our economic activity in the coming years, too."

The minister further said: "The fair gives us the opportunity to present the achievements of our socialist economy and to contribute, by means given by the fair, to deepening international cooperation. Another aim for the exhibition is to encourage the experts towards more economical production, development, and foreign trade activity than at present. At the same time, the more difficult foreign and domestic conditions prompt the Hungarian economy to choose the technically and financially most favorable purchasing sources. Therefore, the most precise possible knowledge of what is available from foreign sources is also a fundamental interest. The Budapest International Fair gives a good opportunity for this.

In order to achieve success, the earlier system of product groups has been modified. The most important modification compared to last year -- which reflects first of all the efforts of Hungarian industry to adjust to the new world economic requirements -- is that the energy branch, which made up previously one main product group, has been divided into three branch areas. Separate product groups at the fair are made up by the electronic industry, the traditional energy industry, and the high-voltage industry."

Peter Veress said in addition: "It is hardly necessary to persuade anybody to accept the increase in the role played by international economic relations in our time, especially now, in strengthening the recognition of dependence on each other and in easing political tensions. We wish to export more in order to be able to purchase more, so that our economy develops, smoothly and our domestic supply becomes even more uninterrupted. We would like to cooperate in all areas of economy with those who are ready for this and are taking into consideration mutual interests and advantages. Our relations with the socialist countries are multilaterally established and orderly. We are striving to develop successful and mutually advantageous relations with an increasingly greater number of nonsocialist countries. We do not ask for unilateral advantages, but we condemn discriminations directed to our disadvantage and we demand their suspension. The well-meaning partner recognizes in this, too, a mutual interest. The great number of foreign firms from nonsocialist countries present at the Budapest International Fair proves that this is understood by a lot of people."

KIM IL-SONG BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT 27 MAY

Welcomed by Jaruzelski, Others

LD270932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0755 GMT 27 May 84

[Excerpt] We are waiting for the distinguished guest and the party and state delegation of People's Korea which is accompanying Kim Il-song to be greeted. At this moment Comrade Kim Il-song is being greeted by Armed General Wojciech Jaruzelski. They embrace each other. Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, is 72. He now meets Henryk Jablonski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Zbigniew Messner, and other members of the delegation of the PPR. He receives bunches of flowers. He is dressed in a grey tunic, looks relaxed and smiles. He is now introducing to Wojciech Jaruzelski the members of the Korean party and state delegation. It is composed of, among others, Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and premier; Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau and vice president of the DPRK; and Comrade Kim Yong-nam, deputy premier.

Talks Open

LD272234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 May 84

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, the party and state delegation of People's Korea has arrived in Poland on an official visit led by Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the president.

In the afternoon there was a meeting of Wojciech Jaruzelski and Kim Il-song. The meeting took place in the building of the party Central Committee. At the same time, the talks of the Polish-Korean team for economic cooperation started. The deliberations are cochaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Kang Song-san, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and premier.

During the evening the Korean guests watched documentary films showing the achievements of socialist Poland, the tragic fate of Warsaw, which was destroyed during World War II, and its postwar reconstruction.

Visits Factory

LD281553 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Today is the 2d day of the visit in Poland by the DPRK party-state delegation. In the morning, President Kim Il-song and accompanying persons laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unkown Soldier. He also saw documentary films about Poland. Later, members of the delegation with Premier Kang Song-san went to the precision engineering factory named after General Karol Swierczewski. They visited some production departments of the factory and the hall of tradition, where they acquainted themselves with the 86-years history of the factory. Kang Song-san conveyed greetings from the working class of his country, and the factory was presented with a standard in commemoration of the visit.

Delegations Continue Talks

LD281748 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 May 84

[Excerpts] Monday was the second day of the DPRK party and state delegation's official visit to Poland. During the afternoon Polish-Korean talks were held in the party Central Committee building. These were chaired by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee. A review and assessment of Polish-Korean relations was carried out and the prospect their development discussed. The two delegation exchanged views on the international situation, concentrating their attention on the issues of peace and security in Europe and Asia and international cooperation.

President Kim Il-song invited Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski to make a friendship visit to the DPRK. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

SRV DEFENSE MINISTER VAN TIEN DUNG ARRIVES

LD262118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] At the invitation of General Florian Siwicki, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, General Van Tien Dung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau and SRV minister of national defense, has arrived in Poland, heading the delegation of the Vietnamese People's Army. In the afternoon the delegation laid wreaths at the Tomb of Unknown Soldier and at the cemetery mausoleum of the soldiers of the Soviet Army.

Visits Air Force College

LD272233 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] On the second day of his visit to Poland, General Van Tien Dung, the Vietnamese minister of national defense, and the members of his delegation, visited the Janek Krasicki Air Force College in Deblin. The guests acquainted themselves with the teaching and scientific base, with training and recreation facilities, and with the processes of the cadets' upbringing. The delegation was informed of the college's achievements in the preparation of highly qualified cadres for the Polish Air Force and the air defense troops of Poland. General Van Tien Dung handed Major General (Adam Biedzinski), commander of the college, an order the college has been awarded by the Vietnamese State Council.

FINANCING, SUPPLY AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

LD251318 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Moscow 24 May -- Poland and the Soviet Union here today signed an accord on the USSR's participation in financing indispensable purchases made in the West by Polish shipyards in 1984 to equip ships exported to Soviet shipowners.

Polish and Soviet foreign trade ministerial delegations also agreed here today the ways of carrying into effect the agreements on additional Soviet supplies of crude oil, grain, rice and tea for Poland this year. Today's agreements were signed by Polish Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz and Soviet First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Komarov.

CHERNENKO, JARUZELSKI: UNITY OF INTERESTS

AU241500 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 May 84 p 6

[Daniel Lulinski commentary: "Our Own Security and That of Europe"]

[Text] The Moscow talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Konstantin Chernenko have confirmed a full consensus of views between Poland and the Soviet Union concerning the most important issues of the European and world situation, which, as we know, is the most sharpened and complicated since the end of World War II. The "Long-Term Program of Mutual Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Until the Year 2000" was signed as a result of the talks. This program is a contribution by both countries toward integrating the socialist community. These pioneering decisions by the leaders of the PPR and the USSR ought to be seen in the light of the top-level CEMA conferences that have been announced for June.

The results of the Polish-Soviet talks in the Kremlin have been received in European capitals and also beyond the ocean with understandable interest. Many foreign commentators see in these talks an emphasis on Poland's unchangingly important role within the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact defense alliance. Poland's importance in the alliance has been brought to the fore in the face of the new threats to European security, including to the Soviet Union.

New Threats

These new threats have arisen as a result of the U.S. Administration's confrontational course in East-West relations, and following the commencement of the deployment of American nuclear first-strike weapons in the FRG and in several other West European countries. In Moscow and in Warsaw, unanimous criticism is also given to the efforts of the FRG governing circles and the Washington "hawks" to question the existing territorial-political order, whose basis is the 1945 Yalta and Potsdam Agreements which have been confirmed by the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki.

Neither is it any coincidence that commentators in both East and West give a similar assessment to the current international situation by describing it as an approaching vision of "Euroshima."

Poland and the USSR, which suffered the greatest losses in World War II on the decisive battle front against the fascist Third Reich (the USSR lost over 20 million people and the PPR lost over 6 million out of a total of about 50 million lost all over the world), are observing with understandable sensitivity the repeated strengthening of revisionist and military aims toward the Warsaw Pact contained in the conservative FRG Government's policies. This fact was noted during the talks between W. Jaruzelski and K. Chernenko in the Kremlin, where it is not without coincidence that the traditions of Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms during the battle against the German aggressor were once again referred to. Wojciech Jaruzelski recalled the Prusso-German "Drang Nach Osten," saying that the "crashing of the German invader's boots first sounded on our Polish roads. Immediately afterwards, however, this crashing was to be heard in the fields of Belorussia and the Ukraine, on Russian soil." It was very apt to point out the unchanging unity of interests of our allied nations when General Jaruzelski said: "The current blows being dealt by imperialism against socialist Poland are also aimed against our ally and hit the interests of our entire 'community.'" And further on: "The missiles aimed at the Soviet Union are also a mortal danger to Poland. Lodz, Krakow, and Warsaw are halfway between the American missiles bases and Minsk, Kiev, and Moscow. We have no illusions about this matter."

Konstantin Chernenko also referred to the traditions of the Polish-Soviet alliance in the battle against the German aggressor: "The combat unity of our nations was born and consolidated on the paths of war and on the difficult yet famous trail leading out of the depths of Russia to the fascist stronghold." The Soviet leader stressed once again that the citizens of the USSR "are greatly interested in People's Poland being a strong socialist state." The forces of imperialism were warned from Moscow that the USSR regards any political and economic action against Poland as action that hits at its own security. Someone will say that this has been contained in the first Polish-Soviet allied agreement of April 1945 and in the coalitionary Warsaw Pact agreement of 1955, in which the socialist allies drew conclusions from the FRG's remilitarization and from its acceptance into NATO.

The Warsaw Pact Shield

Yes, this is true, but it is not without reason that an authoritative statement by K. Chernenko has been sharply registered above all by Bonn and by the NATO circle during the new, sharpened European and international situation. K. Chernenko clearly said: "We are ready to deal most firmly with anyone who dares to interfere with the independence of our fatherland and that of fraternal Poland and the other socialist allies of ours." And the joint Polish-Soviet communique has stressed that the "entire defensive power of the Warsaw Pact states" stands guard over the borders of Poland and the other socialist states.

We Are Not Alone

In a situation where international reaction and the most aggressive forces of imperialism have not renounced their intentions of acting to the detriment of Poland's security and economy, of fundamental importance is the repetition, during the Chernenko-Jaruzelski talks, of the Soviet guarantee that Poland may continue to count on the internationalist solidarity and help of a socialist state and of the entire community of fraternal countries. The plans of imperialism and of the allied FRG revisionism to destabilize Europe at its nerve center by destabilizing Poland will not succeed.

The Polish-Soviet talks have displayed a full consensus of views as to the need to further deepen the fraternal allied ties and integrate the socialist community economically. This is also one of the conditions necessary to preserve peace in Europe and thwart the ideas of imperialist forces, which are speculating about various scenarios for weakening socialism's position east of the Elbe River. Commenting on the Polish-Soviet talks, Moscow PRAVDA recalled that some NATO capitals "have still not given up the strategy of a 'differentiated approach' toward the socialist countries. Making promises and tempting proposals to some countries and threatening others with intervention, blockades, and boycotts, the imperialists are constantly trying to divide the socialist countries and set them at odds with each other, and to set them all against the Soviet Union."

A Chance To Return to Detente

The fraternal socialist countries can repel successfully the actions of the hostile forces only by establishing their mutual relations on the basis of socialist internationalism. The top-level Polish-Soviet talks have confirmed this most strongly. Confirming the danger to European and world peace as a result of imperialism's policy of confrontation and arms race, the Kremlin talks also indicated the real possibility of reversing this dangerous trend in East-West relations. For Poland and the USSR to not regard this negative trend is fatalistic and irreversible. It is possible to put Europe back on the road to detente and to build confidence in the military sphere as well. Moscow has said that if the United States and its allies act to restore the situation in Europe that existed prior to the deployment of the new nuclear weapons in Western Europe, "the USSR will not remain behind."

Strong Through Unity

Despite the catastrophic visions put forward by Western propaganda, Poland and the USSR have stressed that the Warsaw Pact states are determined to lead a dynamic and peaceful foreign policy for the purpose of eliminating the nuclear threat in Europe and creating the prerequisites for equal cooperation between countries with different systems. However, our countries will not permit the United States and the NATO bloc to achieve military superiority. Wojciech Jaruzelski has said that "we are strong through our unity and credible through the solidarity of our actions." The Polish-Soviet talks have been an important contribution toward strengthening this unity.

OBODOWSKI ON COOPERATION WITH CEMA, BULGARIA

AU241135 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 May 84 p 6

[Text] Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR and chairman of the Polish side of the Bulgarian-Polish Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, gave an interview to RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Boris Dankov in Warsaw on Poland's role in CEMA and on the development of cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria. [date of interview not given]

[Dankov] We are celebrating the 35th anniversary of CEMA this year. Can you describe the role of People's Poland in the fraternal socialist countries' economic integration?

[Obodowski] Our country's role within CEMA is determined by its economic potential and natural resources, by its cadres, and by the quantity and quality of our production. We have built up our national economic structure over 40 years of socialist construction. Poland has been transformed from an agrarian-industrial country into an industrial-agrarian one within this period. Today we can rely on a developed mining and processing industry, on our metallurgical and machine-building industry, and on a modern chemical industry. Poland is specialized in shipbuilding and in the construction of complete industrial projects.

All this determines our country's contribution to the development of the entire socialist community. Today our share in the overall exchange of goods among CEMA member-countries amounts to 10 percent; our contribution to this share increased 11.5 percent in 1983.

Our basic trade partner is the Soviet Union with which Poland is implementing one-third of its exchange of goods. It is followed by the CSSR and the GDR, while the People's Republic of Bulgaria occupies sixth place.

Under the present-day tense international situation and under the circumstances of Reagan's policy of economic and propaganda aggression against the socialist countries, the all-round consolidation of integration relations among the CEMA member-countries offers genuine opportunities for an accelerated development of our economies.

[Dankov] Can you describe the basic, positive elements of this cooperation as regards the Polish economy?

[Obodowski] The considerable intensification of our economic contacts with the socialist community member-countries is a specific expression of the policy mapped out at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress aimed at the reorientation of our country's economic relations. Our exchange of goods with the socialist countries is increasing at accelerated rates: Its share in Poland's overall foreign trade has increased from 48 percent in 1981 to nearly 60 percent in 1983. This growth demonstrates the great potential opportunities of such relations. We are striving to develop specialization and production sharing chiefly in those areas in which we have the necessary experience and possibilities of producing goods in large production runs. The agreements presently implemented in the production of nuclear power plant equipment, microprocessors, industrial robots, and others are representative in this respect.

Such contacts are of a stable character stemming from our common ideals and goals. Thanks to specialization in production our labor productivity is increasing as well and the cost of production is being reduced. This is the reason why integration among socialist countries must be further developed and consolidated. This is our conviction, these are the trends of our actions.

[Dankov] You have visited Bulgaria recently. What is your opinion on mutual relations between our two countries within the CEMA framework?

[Obodowski] I visited Bulgaria in the first days of February 1984 and during my meetings and talks we confirmed the mutual aspiration to intensify our economic cooperation. The exchange of goods between Poland and Bulgaria is expected to attain a total of R650 million in 1984. Real opportunities exist for exceeding this amount. We must devote greater attention to the development of production sharing in our industries and to close cooperation contacts between our industrial enterprises.

[Dankov] How would you describe the opportunities for a qualitative enrichment of our mutual cooperation and future prospects for its further development?

[Obodowski] We must, above all, create effective economic structures within the framework of the socialist community. For this purpose we are coordinating our long-term development plans. Poland and Bulgaria are permanently programming, planning, and implementing an economic policy which is to the advantage of both countries. These trends in our activities are reflected in the recently adopted "Long-Term Program for the Further Development and Intensification of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria".

We are trying to achieve close cooperation between individual plants for the production of road-construction machinery, computer equipment, hydraulic installations, ship motors, as well as between the plants producing electrotechnical instruments, between mining enterprises, chemical plants, and so forth. This close cooperation among producers will allow the utilization of existing potentials on an efficient basis and the more complete resolution of the problems of a scientific-technical and organizational character, as well as the questions of marketing, of repair and maintenance services, and so forth.

We are convinced that the recent visit of the party and state delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to our country and his talks with Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, were in the interest of further developing our mutual cooperation in all spheres of life, in the interest of implementing the coordinated trends of interaction in the socialist construction of our two countries.

TELEVISION PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY SIGNED

LD250153 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, May 24 (MTI) -- Dr Mihaly Kornidesz, president of the Hungarian Television, and Miroslaw Wojciechoowski, president of the Polish Radio and Television Committee, signed a protocol of the two television's cooperation in the years 1984-85 in Warsaw on Wednesday. Under the document the Hungarian and Polish televisions are to produce jointly several films and expand cooperation in the production of youth and entertainment programmes.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD231319 Warsaw International Service in English 1200 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] India's defense minister, Ramaswamy Iyer Venkataraman, arrived today in Poland at the invitation of General Florian Siwicki, his Polish counterpart.

Received by Siwicki

LD250004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Ramaswamy Iyer Venkataraman, India's defense minister, who is paying an official visit to Poland, was received by Minister Florian Siwicki. The Indian delegation visited the PZL Mielec Transport Equipment Works and the Quantum Electronics Institute of the Ministry Technical Academy named after General Jaroslaw Dabrowski in Warsaw. Minister Venkataraman laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD252115 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Also today, Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski received Ramaswamy Iyer Venkataraman, India's defense minister, who is on an official visit to Poland. Views on the international situation were exchanged during the meeting. Also the significance of the well-developing cooperation between Poland and the Republic of India was emphasized. General Florian Siwicki, national defense minister, took part in the meeting.

CZYREK MEETS WITH FINLAND'S PARTY LEADERS

LD261012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is leading a delegation of our party to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland, has paid a visit to Kalevi Sorsa, Finnish prime minister and chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party. They discussed various issues concerning Polish-Finnish bilateral relations, whose development was assessed as favorable. Jozef Czyrek also paid a visit to Paavo Vayrynen, chairman of the Center Party and minister of foreign affairs. A favorable development of mutual cooperation, especially between the Center Party and the United Peasant Party, was pointed out during the talks. They also exchanged views on the international situation. Both sides proclaimed themselves in favor of the policy of detente. Jozef Czyrek also met with Jouko Kajanoja, chairman of the Communist Party of Finland.

Comments at CP Congress

LD280447 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 May 84

[Excerpts] Arvo Aalto has been elected chairman of the Finnish Communist Party at its 20th congress. A delegation of the PZPR, headed by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee, participated in the congress debate. Speaking at this forum, Jozef Czyrek pointed to the resurgence, especially in the FRG, of forces which question the postwar political and territorial realities in Europe, and stated that these policies constitute a threat to the interests of all nations. They also endanger the implementation of the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act.

VATICAN'S ARCHBISHOP POGGI ARRIVES 24 MAY

LD251631 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 25 May 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw 25 May -- The papal nuncio for special assignments and head of the Vatican group for permanent working contacts with the Polish Government, Archbishop Luigi Poggi, arrived here yesterday on a two-week visit to Poland, The Polish Catholic daily reported today. Archbishop Poggi is going to have talks with representatives of the Polish Government as one of the points on his itinerary, according to the daily. The papal nuncio was greeted at Warsaw airport by deputy head of Poland's Foreign Ministry's department four [as received] Kazimierz Szablewski and Aleksander Wolowicz, department head at the Office for Religious Affairs, apart from Episcopal officials. Archbishop Poggi is accompanied by Prelate Janusz Bolonek of the Vatican Council for Public Relations and priest of the Lodz Diocese, and Father Boleslaw Krawczyk of the Vatican Congregation for the Cult of God. In the course of his stay in this country, Archbishop Poggi is scheduled to meet Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp and Secretary of the Episcopate of Poland Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski.

JABLONSKI COMMENTS ON ITALIAN TRIP, PAPAL TALKS

AU250957 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 May 84 p 6

[PAP version of statement made by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski following his return to Warsaw on 20 May after heading a 3-day state delegation visit to Italy]

[Text] The Polish delegation went to Italy in connection with the 40th anniversary commemorations of the battle for Monte Cassino. There we paid tribute to our Polish soldiers, because the price of Polish blood is the same whichever front it was spilled on during World War II, a war that was waged against Hitler's fascism, which aimed to wipe out the Polish nation and subjugate many others. The commemorations remind the world of Poland's contribution to the liberation of Europe from the Nazi invaders, and on Italy's part they were another occasion to express respect for the contribution of the Polish Armed Forces in the fight to liberate Italy.

I would once more like to express our gratitude to the Italian authorities for keeping the memory of the heroic deeds of our Polish soldiers alive.

As you know, I met with Italian President Alessandro Pertini during my stay here in Italy and also spoke with Foreign Affairs Minister Guilio Andreotti. The communique that was published in Rome noted that these contacts were useful and will be important to the development of Polish-Italian relations. This is indeed the case and this situation meets our expectations.

My talks with prominent Italian politicians justify the view that both countries are interested in not wasting the great traditional achievements and the many cooperation plans between Poland and Italy. I do not need to add that the successful development of these relations is also important to the general climate in Europe, which has aggravated security to the extreme. We must do everything to prevent the threat of a nuclear confrontation and to return to detente. The issue of maintaining peace and mobilizing all forces in this aim was the main subject of my talks with President Pertini.

Pope John Paul II once more expressed his great concern for peace in his conversation with me. We appreciate the commitment of the Vatican and John Paul II's personal commitment to the defense of the greatest human value -- that is, to life in peace. We respect the appeal the pope made for peace and the halting of the arms race.

We also exchanged views on relations between the state and Church in Poland. I will, as a side-note, add that I am deeply convinced that the successful development of these relations serves the vital interests of the Polish nation and state. During our meeting, Pope John Paul II conveyed his greetings to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The talks I had with John Paul II must be treated as the continuation of the contacts we have had until now. This is why it is worth recalling the words John Paul II addressed to us at Balice Airport at the close of his second papal visit to Poland:

"Poland is the common property of the entire nation and all her sons and daughters must be open to this fact, because such a possession demands the constant, honest work of the whole of society." He also spoke of the need for the joint efforts of all Poland's citizens at an earlier meeting with General W. Jaruzelski at the Belweder Palace, stressing that the nation's future and the state's significance will be decided precisely by work, and he also said how precious responsibility and consideration were in public affairs. World outlook differences are not an obstacle to national accord, which is necessary in Poland, "while the basic divisions," W. Jaruzelski said, "exist between those who are building the country and those who hinder this construction."

I also had a productive discussion with Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, whose contribution to the creation of the foundations for the successful development of relations between East and West are universally acclaimed.

We are returning to Poland with the same conviction that we left it with -- that the achievements of detente cannot be wasted, achievements that were expressed in the CSCE process, which was based on the principle of respecting the postwar territorial and political reality in Europe, a principle based on equal international cooperation without discrimination and interference in the internal affairs of other states. I hope this conviction will become widespread and will favor the improvement of the climate in Europe in the interests of all states. The talks we had in Rome also served this goal.

MILITARY PLANE VIOLATES SWEDISH AIRSPACE

NC290942 Paris AFP in English 0934 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Stockholm, May 29 (AFP) -- A small Polish military aircraft violated Swedish airspace several times yesterday before being chased off by Swedish fighters, military sources said here today. The single-engined aircraft -- a 1950's type AM2-COLT -- trespassed into Swedish airspace over the Blekinge Islands off Sweden's south coast, the Army's Information Department said. Two Swedish fighters from Kalinge Base pursued the Polish plane, which the report said vanished as mysteriously as it appeared.

The Swedish military authorities ruled out the possibility that the plane might have been carrying refugees because they said at no time did the plane send out a distress signal. The Army discounted any link between the plane and a Polish submarine possibly lurking in Swedish waters.

PAP CRITICIZES REAGAN PRAISE FOR CIA RECORD

LD271803 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 27 May 84

[By PAP editor: "An Inspiration" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 27 May -- Wherever in the world the CIA -- that huge machine of destruction -- wants to reap its "crop", and even in the public opinion of countries befriended with the United States, the three letters draw aversion, disapproval or disgust. But Washington glorifies and gloats over the CIA record. President Reagan goes as far as to bill this espionage-subversive institution as "an inspiration for the Americans and the entire world", as he did last Thursday during the ceremony of laying down the corner stones for two new buildings in the CIA complex at Langley off Washington.

It was a telling coincidence that on the same day the Warsaw military district court opened a trial of two CIA spies who had operated against Poland, and the Polish television broadcast a documentary special "The Threads of the Plot" about the CIA's criminal activity against the socialist countries. Moreover, many press reports which have appeared in Western Europe right now describe the postwar careers of numerous Nazi criminals in Western intelligence services, and especially those run by the United States. They have appeared specially in the Federal Republic of Germany, which is not accidental, because taking up this subject in that particular state can be interpreted as a convenient opportunity to show that others have a guilty conscience as well. Can there be anything more incriminating than the disclosure of the fact that Klaus Barbie, one of the bloodiest Nazi butchers, was later working for the C.I.A.? And it does not just concern Barbie alone, as a whole string of recent Western and Eastern publications indicate. It is worthwhile to recall here the Soviet documentary "They Are Hiding From Justice" shown on Moscow television, and the statement issued by Poland's main commission for the investigation of Nazi crimes in Poland about the Nazi butchers who had found refuge in the United States.

This is the situation in which the C.I.A. is called an "inspiration". Meanwhile, sheer facts of the recent days show the actual, dreadful and disgusting face of that "inspiration". Meanwhile, sheer facts of the recent days show the actual, dreadful and disgusting face of that "inspiration" machine. Comment is superfluous.

OFFICIAL ON SOCIALIST SPORTS COMPETITION

LD261449 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Current problems of the Olympic year were touched upon at a news conference for Polish and foreign journalists, with the participation of Marian Renke, chairman of the Polish Olympic Committee, and Mario Vasquez Rana, chairman of the Association of National Olympic Committees, who is visiting our country.

The reasons for the decisions of National Olympic Committees of the socialist countries not to participate in the Olympic games in Los Angeles were discussed.

Marian Renke reported that talks are in progress on organizing sport competitions in socialist states, after the Olympics. Organization of a pentathlon competition in Poland is envisaged, among other things. Marian Renke rejected the view that such meetings would be an anti-Olympic games.

PRESIDIUM VIEWS CURRENT ECONOMIC ISSUES

AU241046 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 May 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Government Press Bureau reports: On 21 May the Government Presidium evaluated the implementation of the postcontrol recommendations issued by the Supreme Chamber of Control with regard to central investments and management of building materials and metallurgical products.

In particular, the implementation of the postcontrol recommendations for the Ministries of Construction and Construction Materials Industry, Metallurgy and Machine Industry, Mining and Energy Industry, and administration and town and country planning [gospodarka przestrzenna] were subjected to analysis.

The session noted that the implementation of the postcontrol recommendations issued by the Supreme Chamber of Control and other supervision and control bodies had been unpunctual and ineffective. The Government Presidium instructed the supreme, central, and local bodies of state administration to implement all the recommendations issued by the Supreme Chamber of Control and eliminate all shortcomings. It also recommended applying regulation measures against all those who are guilty of violating the valid rules of materials and funds management and of offending against employment and wage discipline.

The Government Presidium studied a report on the implementation of investments undertaken in cooperation with CEMA countries. Such investments include semifinished glass products in the Polam Lighting Equipment Plant in Pila, the coking plant and rail hot processing shop in the Katowice metallurgical combine, and the shop of bent sections in the Pokoj Metallurgical Plant.

The Polam Plant investment is being supported by the CSSR, which has granted us loans, which will be repaid in 1985-94 in the form of supplies of bulbs. The investments in the Katowice and Pokoj metallurgical plants are being supported by the USSR, which has granted us a long-term loan to buy the necessary installations. Part of this loan will be used to buy consumer goods to be used to supplement wages for investment work.

The Soviet loan will be repaid by supplies of coke, rails, and bent sections. The implementation of the investments supported by the CSSR and the USSR is proceeding in accordance with schedules.

The Government Presidium evaluated the implementation of the decisions on economic cooperation made during the official visits to Poland by the party-state delegation of the GDR, the CSSR, and Hungary. The most important decisions include the development of trade, the elimination of dependence on imports paid for by free foreign exchange, the establishment of permanent links in the area of production cooperation and specialization, and the participation of socialist countries in the work to complete Polish unfinished investments.

In 1983 our trade with the GDR increased to R1,668 billion and exceeded the targets set by the trade protocol. The export to the GDR of our construction services and of fresh and processed vegetables and fruit was increased. We imported from the GDR machinery, equipment, and industrial consumer goods and implemented 53 accords on mutual deliveries under the scheme of production cooperation and specialization. In addition, long-term programs for exchanging experience in conserving fuels, raw materials, and energy are being implemented. Work is continuing to extend the range of production cooperation and specialization ties. Agreement has been reached on accords for cooperation up to 1990 in metallurgy, chemistry, the engineering industry, electrotechnology, and electronics.

Poland's trade with the CSSR achieved its highest level in 1983. The CSSR is our second socialist trading partner. We do most trade in the electroengineering industry, including tractors, farm machines, rolling stock, electronics, and so on. A draft intergovernmental accord on comprehensive cooperation in the tractor industry up to 1990 has been drawn up. This year we will begin the joint production of modernized tractors and cooperation in the production of Czechoslovak-designed microtractors and associated equipment.

Talks have indicated that it will be possible to exchange farm machines designed to work in hilly areas and machines for processing farm produce. We have begun to cooperate on the production of television color tubes of 14 to 25 inches and we have drawn up a draft accord to include new types of recorders and electronic audio equipment in our cooperation. We are now having talks on opportunities for cooperation in the production of machine tools, industrial robots, building and road machines, and machines for metallurgical, chemical, rubber, and light industries.

Our trade with Hungary has also reached a record level and amounts to R950 million. The 1984 trade protocol provides for further trade increased to over R1 billion. Machines and equipment are of basic significance in the structure of Polish-Hungarian trade. We are now implementing accords on cooperation in the automobile industry, electronics, computers, agro-industrial complexes, mining, energy, and production services. Preparatory work to start the production in Poland of city buses with Hungarian undercarriages is proceeding according to plan. We are considering the production in the bus plant in Sanok of buses suitable for intercity and suburban transportation. We have set up a joint working group to formulate proposals on establishing long-term cooperation in the production of new small- and medium-sized passenger automobiles.

The updated program for scientific-technological cooperation in 1984-85 is being correctly implemented. The main lines of Polish-Hungarian cooperation in 1986-90 will be established by the end of June.

The Government Presidium decided to acknowledge and implement the decisions of the protocol on the talks between Vice Premier Zbigniew Messner and Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Poland and Bulgaria signed a protocol on cooperation in the field of planning, scientific-technical development, electroengineering, machine and other tools, shipping, building, road and other machines, energy, mining, metallurgy, raw materials, chemistry, light industry, timber, paper, farming, food, construction, and tourism. Poland and Bulgaria also agreed to expand trade, to increase the share of production cooperation and specialization in trade, and to more fully exploit opportunities for cooperation in third markets.

The Government Presidium adopted a schedule for implementing the above protocol and stipulated implementation deadlines and persons responsible for fulfilling the appointed tasks.

It also decided to implement the measures adopted by the 21st session of the Polish-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The committee decided to expand production cooperation in machinebuilding, electroengineering, chemistry, farming, food, and transportation and recommended that bilateral trade obligation be fully implemented, regular deliveries be ensured, and conditions for further development of trade in 1985 be created with the help of advanced contracts. The committee also decided to look for opportunities for mutual goods exchanges in order to eliminate imports from the capitalist countries.

In addition, the 21st session of the Polish-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation laid down mutual tasks in coordinating economic plans and intensifying scientific-technological and border cooperation.

The Government Presidium approved the schedule for implementing the decisions of the Polish-Czechoslovak committee.

The Government Presidium evaluated the performance of fiscal chambers and offices. In line with the law on the Office of the Minister of Finance, passed on 29 December 1982, 49 fiscal chambers and 312 subordinate fiscal offices have been set up nationwide, which supervised 31,154 units of the socialized economy in 1983. The inland revenue services carried out annual checks in 14,473 units and verified 11,323 fiscal reports. Additional revenue of over Z40 billion was collected and additional contributions to the Industrial Activization Fund were enforced to the tune of over Z8 billion.

Taxation from private production, trade, and service enterprises amounted to Z32.5 billion and countervailing taxation amounted to Z1 billion in 1982 and Z1.7 billion in 1983. Taxation services run by fiscal chambers and offices carried 203,000 checks and inspections in the units of the nonsocialized economy, disclosed 37,900 tax offenses, and collected Z1.5 million in unpaid taxes. They also instituted 32,500 proceedings to explain why some people spent more money than they legally earned. Taxes amounting to Z186.5 million were charged.

The 1983 activities of the fiscal control services helped to disclose many more taxation offenses. Altogether 58,961 charges were made, which resulted in 59,779 convictions. The general amount of fines and other fiscal penalties were trebled. Fiscal control services carried out over 13,000 fiscal controls in 1983. In the units of the socialized economy such controls disclosed 346 economic offenses and 2,542 various violations of fiscal and economic discipline.

The Government Presidium agreed that the results of the work of the fiscal apparatus had helped to increase the state's income and that the fiscal chambers' and offices' correct activities, which reflected the intentions of legislation, had played an important role in this.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ANTISOCIALIST BOYCOTT OF ELECTIONS

AU241329 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 May 84 p 3

[Wlodzimierz Zralek article: "Boycott of Poland's Future"]

[Excerpts] The Western radio stations transmitting in Polish continue to broadcast daily various manifestos, appeals, and declarations, the number of which is to create the impression that the oppositionist groups in Poland and abroad are experiencing a veritable blossoming of political ideas. However, the reality is that those broadcasts, instead of promoting a positive program, promote exclusively an orientation that demands a complete boycott of whatever helps Poland to achieve internal stability and overcome economic difficulties.

It is significant that some illegal publications also indicate the lack of a program. According to Radio Free Europe one of the issues of the underground bulletin ROZWAGA I SOLIDARNOSC [PRUDENCE AND SOLIDARITY] carries an interview with a member of the Solidarity Secret Plant Commission in an enterprise in the maritime area. We cite:

"In reply to a remark made by the representative of our bulletin that the Secret Plant Commission has no program and that the number of its declarations has decreased recently, the member of the commission said: "'As to the lack of a program, this charge applies to the entire opposition. That charge was invented by the authorities and was uncritically accepted by some of our members. You should know that our members and sympathizers view a program as a set of activities that are supposed to enable Solidarity to score a quick victory over the Communists. However, those authorities want the opposition to produce a brilliant concept with a view to improving the economic and social situation....'"

Side by side with the obvious falsehood represented by the claim that the authorities, which are supposed to have been disappointed in their alleged hopes in the opposition, have invented the charge in question, that quotation contains two characteristic statements: One admits that some members and sympathizers of the underground have begun to see that the underground has found itself in a blind alley, and the other admits that the opposition's purpose is the struggle against the socialist system and not any positive program.

The underground opted for a boycott of the elections to the people's councils from the very beginning. The disputes within it concerned merely the question of whether to cross off all candidates, to drop empty voting envelopes into ballot boxes, to spirit away voting cards, or to stay at home on election day. That is how the underground defined its position, which has no place within the platform of those Poles who, although divided on many issues, want the country's prosperity in its present political system.

The antisocialist opposition is obviously disturbed by the climate of the present dialogue in our country and wants to upset it by falsifying in every way possible the country's situation, without in any way caring for the logic of the falsehoods. One day Radio Free Europe propagates some underground bulletin that asserts that the authorities are resorting to terrorizing the electorate: "They want to frighten us and even to force us to vote under the threat of rifles." Then on another day that same radio station advances convincing arguments that boycotting the elections will be a safe undertaking because it was officially stated in Poland that "there is no question of any compulsion because participation in election is a right and not a duty of a citizen."

It is true that no one intends to ensure by any compulsion that there is a high participation in elections, but every decision not to participate implies consequences of nationwide import, not compulsion. Every act of indifference to the issue of who will be elected as people's councillors will affect the way in which the people's councils will perform and the extent to which they will use their considerably expanded powers. It is only the declared adversaries of the socialist system who do not want it to function more democratically, independently, and efficiently.

The attitude toward the elections to the people's councils is characterized by the opposition's view that nationwide interests should give way completely to the underground's overriding goal of undermining the socialist system. The recent past produced innumerable examples of just such an attitude. When a violent slump in the influence of the antisocialist opposition made it necessary to go over from the concept of active resistance to the tactic of passive resistance, one of the leaders of the former Solidarity gave this reason for this change: "With active resistance the losses for the nation would have been incomparably greater than with a peaceful form of resistance, which does no more than, say, decrease the production of consumer or industrial goods."

Merely fewer consumer or industrial goods! Such a trifle in Poland's present situation! In the same way the results of the U.S. restrictions are a trifle! And the antisocialist opposition gave full support to these restrictions until President Reagan made some symbolic concessions dictated by specific political considerations.

The antisocialist opposition's orientation, which is devoid of constructive ideas, can also be seen in the attitude toward Poland's international activities. Even some sections of the Western press agreed that Wojciech Jaruzelski's recent visit to Moscow has strengthened Poland's place in the socialist community and has thus created better conditions for overcoming the Western attempts to affect a political isolation and economic blockade of our country. At the time of the visit the underground was busy sending petitions to the U.S. and British Governments, asking for an annulment of the Yalta Agreement, and emigre organizations were addressing letters of thanksgiving to Reagan for his policy of anti-Polish restrictions.

This blindness is especially obvious when the attitude of the antisocialist groups is compared with the views of many Western observers, who are no champions of socialism, but who have retained a minimum of ability to look at things objectively. For example, not so long ago VOA beamed a discussion in which Professor A. Bromke from Ontario University took part. He noted the development of Poland in the past 40 years, despite all failures, pointed to the successes of stabilization and to the continued elimination of economic difficulties, and asserted that further positive systems-type reforms are possible.

Representatives of the domestic and emigre antisocialist groups are programmed not to see all those things. They prefer the struggle against the socialist system to promoting national opportunities, and this is what is now dictating them to make the appeal to the people to boycott the 17 June elections.

ANTI-POLISH ACTIVITIES TERMED HIGH TREASON

AU241110 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 May 84 p 3

[Jerzy Lobman commentary: "In Search of a Program of -- Treason"]

[Text] The blow suffered by the counterrevolution in our country, the gradual stabilization, the abatement of social emotions, the slow but sure changes on the economic front -- all this is clearly upsetting foreign anti-Polish centers and their supporters in Poland.

Various mumbled statements confirm that those at home and abroad who tried to organize an antisocialist coup have become aware of the collapse of the opposition inside the country. This, of course, does not mean that these circles have given up their plans. Increasingly louder calls are being made for the creation of a "new program" of battle against People's Poland, in other words with Poland. The constantly sharpening policy of increasing tension conducted by the American administration and recently presented by Mr Dam is not without influence here either. After all, those programs have to be adapted to the needs and requirements of the power-giver.

It is easier to formulate such a demand than to execute it. Not even in 1980-1981, when the extremists believed they were one step away from assuming power, did they succeed in forming any positive program of action and telling people how they intended to exercise this authority. Their only program was to demolish.

What can be said today, now that the above negative "program" has been thwarted? Even Stefan Kisielewski [a Solidarity activist], who is probably not suspected of possessing ill will, has been forced to admit, carefully addressing his accusations against "young people" that young people "know how to arrange flowers into crosses, wait for a miracle, and sing 'God Save Poland'; ['Boze cos Polske'] yet, apart from independence-spirited generalizations, they are incapable of expressing any concrete political demands which could lead the rulers to confusion."

Taking Kisielewski's age into account, one can construe the above view of young people quite widely.

For his part, Adam Michnik says in a note smuggled out to the Paris KULTURA that "the requirement of today is to banish the thought of a violent attack on the central power structures," and recommends a "long march strategy." He warns that "no one may be deceived by promises of easy and rapid success." This "theoretician" demands that the "Temporary Coordinating Commission" formulate a "basic program." But he himself is somehow in no hurry to formulate such a program.

Hence, there is no program. There are, however, attempts to outline such a program's preliminary principles. But since a "Katzenjammer" [word in German, meaning hangover] and mutual recriminations usually occur following a failure, these programs, or rather their outlines, are also inconsistent with each other on many points.

This does not mean that the points are new. All the programs are based on the above "generalizations" Kisielewski writes about. Some of them repeat the old slogans about a "self-governing republic," others call for the building of a desired "underground society." Still other programs present themselves as "working programs," while others call for a return to capitalism. They differ in the degree of sincerity contained in them.

Their common characteristic is that although they loudly stress the importance of the "country" for their activity, they are in fact relying more and more clearly on foreign "help." All of them admit indirectly that antisocialist activity inside Poland and against Poland from outside can only take place with the help of money and equipment smuggled into Poland from abroad. And of course these "independence-seekers," all of them employing nationalist slogans, pass over in silence the simple truth that whoever pays also makes demands.

The resolutions adopted at a recent London congress of reactionary emigre circles speak of "effective material aid for Solidarity in Poland." A. Mazewski, a well-known overtly right-wing Polish leader in the United States, speaks out in the same way. What is typical is that all these people regard this financial aid solely as a way of maintaining tension and uncertainty in Poland. They cannot even promise other "more concrete" results of financing the counterrevolution.

Instead, they declare all the more loudly that "organizations and their activists should continue to exert and should increase political pressure inside their respective countries and on the international forum," (spoken at the London congress). In other words, all they can really promise is that activity which defames Poland will be continued -- beyond its borders. All this is of course "in accordance with the needs put forward by Solidarity's Coordinating Office in Brussels." Let us add that this office is situated in -- the NATO headquarters.

The stance of all these organizations and people toward international affairs is much more united, though not completely. Of course, the gentlemen gathered in London did not forget to attack the Yalta Agreement. The stance on Yalta has been presented even more clearly as a "symposium" on Yalta organized in Paris by various emigres in cooperation with known Western anticommunists. (The Francois Mitterrand government gave these gentlemen the use of the French Senate for this purpose).

At this symposium, Nowak-Jezioranski said that "the Yalta program needs to be reexamined," referring to such authorities as George Bush, George Shultz, and Jeane Kirkpatrick, while Jean Francois Revel, with French logic, took the matter one step further by also attacking the Helsinki agreement. "There will be no nuclear war if the West renounces the Helsinki agreement," he said.

One probably need not add that Western radio stations are dutifully conveying the above revelations to their listeners in Poland. These are the features of "new opposition programs," designed with the aid of foreign money to try to weaken and undermine the country, defame it on the international arena, and provide a communications channel for those who want to break the Yalta Agreement. In practice, this would mean amputating one-third of Poland's territory and speeding up a world nuclear war.

One does not have to be a great strategist to understand what such a war would bring Poland. The human and material loss suffered during World War II might even seem modest in comparison.

Such is the situation: The "opposition" still has no program, but everything meant to be the prerequisites for such a program leads only to anti-Polish activity for foreign money. All this has only one name: high treason.

Most of the propagators of this concept are aware of society's state of consciousness in Poland, and are trying to disguise their appeals as support for the Polish worker. At least they are refraining from directly attacking the basic precepts of socialism. They prefer to "combat the Red banner while rallied around a," let us say, "pink banner." There are, however, other more forthright statements. "Free Europe" refers to the work of Mrs Jadwiga Staniszkis which calls for a "change in the forms of ownership." Mrs Staniszkis and Mr Ptaczek say that these changes could involve "experiments with social enterprises, firm support for private farming, and far wider support for industrial and small-scale private ownership." Let us add that this is merely the beginning....

Stefan Kisielewski is even more explicit in this respect. Although he said in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY [GENERAL WEEKLY], "I have no intention of talking or exchanging thoughts," he did propose in the Paris KULTURA "the start of a new opposition program." If we add that he said in TYGODNIK POSWZECHNY that he dreams of "arranging something that is useless right now," [as published] then after acquainting ourselves with his program we will reach the conclusion that there is not all that much difference between both declarations.

Kisielewski speaks openly. He says it is necessary to rid oneself of heavy industry and give agriculture and small-scale industry into private hands. In other words, he means a return to capitalism, but not to modern capitalism, rather to its beginnings. He wants to make Poland a country of small-scale industry in which farming is predominant. Something that existed on the threshold of the 18th and 19th centuries.

The author is consistent. He knows that "workers will then cease to be the driving force." He knows that "whoever wants to undermine the communist state will undermine production itself, at least at first."

Kisielewski's recommendations therefore possess a certain value which their author did not intend. They show what the opposition "programs" are really leading to. And he shows how much this opposition "cares" for the nation's masses and for its standard of living. He would like to see a fall in production and a fall in the standard of living, anything to finish the "Reds."

ELECTION CANDIDATE ON CHRISTIANITY-COMMUNISM

AU231155 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 21 May 84 p 3

[Interview given by Benedykt Brzeczek, candidate for the Opole People's Councils election, to Stanislaw Drozdowski: "A Catholic's Place in Social Affairs"; date not given; first paragraph is introduction]

[Excerpts] Biographical note: Benedykt Brzeczek is 36, is married, and has two children.

He is chairman of the Main Administration of the Opole Voivodship branch of the PAX Association and deputy chairman of the Opole Voivodship Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. His family has lived in Opole for many generations and he has had many years of experience as a self-government body aktivist.

[Drozdowski] People have a tendency of liking to know who they are dealing with. It has become accepted that a long list of a person's official functions is run off together with his name, but this does not always satisfy everyone. This is why I suggest we depart from convention and delve more deeply into your biography -- you are a graduate of the Catholic University of Lublin [KUL], I believe.

[Brzeczek] I was not only educated at a Catholic university, but I was brought up in a religious atmosphere. My grandmother, who came from the Opole region, was a deeply religious person, and my parents and grandparents were practising Catholics, while at KUL I specialized in the history of the Church.

[Drozdowski] All this must be the product of definite conventions.

[Brzeczek] Yes, I am bound by my family traditions, upbringing, and my education. This is why issues concerning Silesia and the Opole Diocese, both past and present, are very dear to me. It is also why I see my candidature to the people's councils in strictly defined Catholic and patriotic aspects and treat them as a commitment to our world outlook and the affairs of the citizens. It is because of this that I see the need for and the possibility of placing Catholics in the socialist society, because many of the main social ideas of Christianity and socialism concur and are frequently identical, at least in the demand for social justice. This is why PAX aktivists -- I have been one for over 10 years now -- should resolve all social needs in social life on Christian motives. In fact, I would go as far as to say that they should in this way also meet the people's spiritual and internal needs.

[Drozdowski] Let us translate what this means into real terms. A candidate for a people's councillor representing the PAX Association has a duty to say the following in a public discussion on urban development: "The new residential area needs a day nursery, a kindergarten, a school, and some shops -- but it also needs a new Church," is this not so?

[Brzeczek] You could put it like that.

[Drozdowski] This undoubtedly also applies to educational principles....

[Brzeczek] I have the cult of labor as well as a respect for work and its Christian dignity implanted in me. I was also brought up in the tradition of fighting for Polish nationality [Polskosc] as was my grandfather Maksymilian Woznica, who fought in the Silesian uprisings...

[Drozdowski] We now come to the third area of social work -- social pathology. I know you are a resolute opponent of alcohol and even smoking. I also know that while talking of social pathology, people use hackneyed expressions and stereotyped statements which no longer stir the public.

[Brzeczek] I will not repeat any stock expressions on this issue. We cannot use only medical, economic, and psychological arguments in the fight against alcoholism, and a Christian certainly cannot restrict himself to them. In order for the fight to be a successful one in Catholic society, it must be religiously and ethnically sanctioned and admit outright that drunkenness is a moral evil that is at odds with the gospel and the teachings of the Church.

This matter must be resolved by lay Catholics. The sobering up movement of Father Fick, the Alojzy Brotherhood, and the movement conducted by the Church, all of which have a long tradition in Silesia, were, practically speaking, the only schools for combating drunkenness. The Church has currently introduced the Maksymilian Kolbe movement to fight this and we wish to join it. We should also put forward national and patriotic arguments in the fight against alcoholism and drug addiction and indicate that the origins of drunkenness often has anti-Polish origins.

[Drozdowski] These goals are small at the same time that they are large. In order to transform them into reality, even partially, you need to have the means, the power, the possibility, and the people to do so....

[Brzeczek] The problems we mentioned really do demand the strength of many people and many organizations. This is why I was pleased to accept the new electoral law which allows us, the people of the Opole region and not only us, to be able to elect a larger number of people more democratically to the people's councils, to be more widely represented by a representation that also includes people from our association. We will jointly resolve the problems we mentioned together with my coworkers.

We have a cadre of tested PAX aktivists who have until now displayed their social activities. Now they will be able to work and show their skills on a wider platform, in regional self-government bodies, and outside PAX, where they will be able to carry out this work on all the levels of the people's councils.

'NORMALIZATION' OF CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

AU241145 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 22 May 84 pp 1-2

[Commentary signed "S.W.": "The Normalization Process"]

[Text] Last Saturday [19 May] the holy father, John Paul II, received at an audience Professor Henryk Jablonski, PPR State Council chairman, who was in Rome on the occasion of the 40th anniversary celebrations of the battle for Monte Cassino. This meeting was another expression of the progress of the normalization process of relations between the PPR and the apostolic city, as well as between the Church and state in Poland. Following his return to Poland, Professor Jablonski made a statement to a PAP representative in which he said that: "Pope John Paul II once more expressed his deep concern for peace in his conversation with me. We appreciate the apostolic city's commitment -- and John Paul II's personal commitment -- to the defense of life in peace as the highest human value. We respect the pope's appeal for peace and the halting of the arms race."

It is worth recalling, in view of this, the gist of the speech made by Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp during the celebrations at Monte Cassino. The Polish primate referred to those who want us to spill blood again, by asking "What does the world expect of us today?" Then he asked: "Have we not spilled enough blood?"

It was a speech for peace, focused on an issue that must concern us Poles the most at the moment, as well as one that should spur us into taking measures and activities that have been well thought out, are responsible, and are profoundly deliberate and sensible.

Professor Henryk Jablonski, in his statement to PAP, also said that: "We also exchanged views on the situation in Poland and relations between the Church and State. I would add as a side note that I am deeply convinced that the successful development of these relations serves the vital interests of the Polish people and state." There is in this sentence an unequivocally positive appraisal of the development of Church-state relations, a development that is contrary to the hopes of those who, for the sake of their own interests, want a conflict between the state and the Church in Poland. In the meantime, the process of normalizing these relations continues and constantly progresses, while it is also marked by the work of the permanent Church-state commission, as well as the contacts and summit talks between General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

When considering this issue, it is at times worth recalling John Paul II's speech at the Polish Episcopate's Plenary Conference (during the Holy Father's first pilgrimage to his homeland at Jasna Gora on 5 June 1979), in which the holy father mapped out the main deciding prerequisites and principles in the process of normalizing church-state relations, principles that are consistently maintained by the Polish Episcopate. Having expounded the essence of the Church's internal system, John Paul II said:

"Only by keeping this adequate and correct picture of the Church in mind along with the correct view of the apostolic city within this organizational entity, can we determine the significance -- in an equally correct manner -- of an issue that has during the past few years taken on a new topicality in Poland; namely the issue of the normalization of relations between the Church and state. It is necessary to call it a new topicality here because this issue has a long, rich history behind it, for understandable reasons, a history that cannot be avoided. The Polish Episcopate, by closely cooperating with the apostolic city, particularly during the pontificate of John XXIII and Paul VI, has done a great deal for the normalization issue. It has, above all, determined many realistic aspects that this normalization should be based on. The basic assistance to this pioneer work were the teachings contained in the Vatican II documents, particularly the thorough application of the "Dignitatis Humanea" declaration on the freedom of religion, a document that directly meets the principles proclaimed in basic state and international documents, including, among others, in the PPR Constitution."

It was also in this speech that the holy father said the following -- a sentence that is already famous: "As an expression of sovereignty and the self-determination of separate peoples and nations, the state is the rightful epitome of social order and it is also on this that its moral influence depends. As the son of a nation that has a millenial culture, a nation that was deprived of state independence for entire centuries, I know from experience how great the significance of this principle is."

In order to make a correct appraisal of the various current events and issues surrounding the sphere of Church-state relations, and in order to understand the profound reasoning that lies behind them, we must always remember the gist of the principles that both sides guide themselves by -- principles that are a deciding factor in the success of the entire normalization process -- a process whose progress lies just as much in the interests of both sides as it does, and above all, in the interests of the entire nation.

CEAUSESCU PLANS VISIT TO USSR IN EARLY JUNE

AU271618 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1614 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/05/1984 -- Upon an invitation from the CC of the CPSU and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay a working visit to the USSR early in June.

CEAUSESCU, EYADEMA END TALKS, SIGN DOCUMENTS

AU250950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0852 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/5/1984 -- Official talks concluded in Bucharest in the morning of May 25 between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding president of the Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais, president of the Togolese Republic.

During the last round of talks, the two presidents expressed their satisfaction at the results of the visit and the understandings reached which will contribute to expanding the ties between the two countries. A ceremony took place the same day in the morning during which the two presidents signed a joint declaration on the strengthening of friendship and expansion of collaboration between Romania and Togolese Republic as well as a programme-agreement on the long-term development of fruitful cooperation and commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Eyadema Departs 25 May

AU250951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0937 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/5/1984 -- The president of the Togolese Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, concluded his official visit of friendship to Romania (May 22-25) on Friday at noon. The departure ceremony took place at the Otopeni Airport where the distinguished Togolese guest was warmly seen off by President Nicolae Ceausescu and other Romanian officials.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH HUNGARY MEETS IN BUCHAREST

Talks Begin 25 May

AU252058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/5/1984 -- The proceedings of the 17th session of the Romanian-Hungarian joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration began in Bucharest on Friday, May 25. The activity of economic collaboration between Romania and Hungary in the period elapsed since the previous session, the possibilities to further develop the cooperation and specialization in production, to expand and diversify bilateral goods exchanges were analyzed.

The delegations of the two countries in the commission are led by Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission, and by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for Hungary.

Trade Below Expectations

LD262312 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Hungarian-Romanian trade fell below expectations in recent years. This conclusion has been drawn in Bucharest at the session of the joint Hungarian-Romanian Governmental Commission on Economic, Technological, and Scientific Collaboration from the fact that the trade turnover, taking into account the price rises as well, grew less than 8 percent during the last 3 years. In light of this, the committee set as a goal the expansion of trade and the fulfillment, without exception, of obligations undertaken. A protocol has been signed which describes in detail the branches where cooperation can be expanded. The Hungarian side also suggested that negotiations should be continued because the pending issues must be settled.

At the session of the joint committee, the Hungarian delegation was led by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. He used his stay in Bucharest for looking up Nicolae Ceausescu and head of government Constantin Dascalescu.

Ceausescu Receives Marjai

AU252100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/5/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on May 25 Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, chairman for Hungary of the joint Romanian-Hungarian Government Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration that has proceedings in Bucharest. The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and the party and state leaders of Hungary.

The relations of close collaboration between the two parties, peoples and countries were evoked during the interview that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, and it was considered that large possibilities were at hand for the development of the mutually advantageous economic exchanges, for the intensification of the collaboration and cooperation in economy, technology, science and other domains of mutual interest as well as in third markets.

Emphasis was placed in that respect on the importance of drafting a long-term agreement giving wide and stable prospects to the Romanian-Hungarian collaboration and cooperation. They highlighted the role of the Joint Romanian-Hungarian Government Commission in seeking out new domains and sectors of collaboration between the two countries, in establishing measures for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. The interview was attended by Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the joint Romanian-Hungarian Government Commission.

Cochairmen Sign Protocol

AU261603 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1547 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/5/1984 -- The works of the 17th session of the Romanian-Hungarian joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration concluded in Bucharest.

In keeping with understandings and guidelines agreed upon during Romanian-Hungarian summit meetings and talks, an analysis was made of the current stage of bilateral economic relations, of how tasks set by the previous session were fulfilled, and of other measures and actions to further boost cooperation and specialization in production, on third markets included, with developing countries in particular, the expansion and diversification of trade exchanges on mutually advantageous terms. The results of negotiations on a bilateral coordination of the national economies' plans over 1986-1990 were examined with a view to deepening the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries. At the close of the proceedings, the two co-chairmen of the commission signed a protocol of the session.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH JORDAN HOLDS SESSION

Jordanian Official Meets Oprea

AU252059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/5/1984 -- Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received, on Friday afternoon, 'Umar 'Abdallah Dukhqan, chairman of the National Planning Council, chairman for Jordan of the joint Romanian-Jordanian Governmental Commission on Economic and Technological Collaboration. On the occasion, the good relations between Romania and Jordan were underscored, with emphasis on the possibilities to further intensify bilateral collaboration and cooperation, to expand and diversify trade excahnges.

Protocol Signed

AU261549 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1122 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/5/1984 -- The proceedings of the sixth session of the joint Romanian-Jordanian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on May 26. Analysing the current stage of the economic relations between Romania and Jordan, the two delegations noted with satisfaction that they had followed a steadily ascending course as an outcome of the application of the decisions and understandings reached during the Romanina-Jordanian summit meetings and talks.

The session set new actions to boost trade and identify new possibilities of intensifying bilateral cooperation in the oil industry, power engineering, construction and agriculture. At the end of the proceedings, Ion Stanescu, minister, head of the department for construction abroad, chairman for Romania of the commission, and 'Umar 'Abdallah Dukhqan, chairman of the National Planning Council, chairman for Jordan of the commission, signed the protocol of the session.

RCP MESSAGE CONVEYED TO DANISH SPP CONGRESS

AU240757 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 May 84 p 4

[Text] On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and of all Romanian working people, Comrade Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to the participants in the congress of the Socialist People's Party [SPP] of Denmark.

Highlighting the good relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the RCP and the SPP, relations based on the principles of equality and mutual esteem and respect, the speaker stressed that, in the spirit of the agreements agreed upon by the two party leaders, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Gert Petersen, these relations have been following a positive course in keeping with the mutual wish to consolidate the friendship between the Romanian and Danish peoples, and with the interests of the cause of peace and socialism, independence, security, and cooperation among nations.

The RCP, the speaker said, follows with particular sumpathy the activities carried out by the SPP to strengthen cooperation among the political forces of the workers class in defending the fundamental interests of the masses and promoting a process of socialist changes in keeping with the Danish people's aspirations for democracy, progress, and civilization.

After presenting the historical results obtained by the Romanian people in the past 40 years in the socialist transformation of the fatherland and in building a new life, the speaker said:

The RCP approaches current international events from the aspect of the need to establish favorable conditions for successfully building socialism at the domestic level, and for promoting the cause of understanding and cooperation, peace and progress in the world. Our party believes that the basic issue of our era is to begin disarmament and to assert a new policy in international relations.

In view of the particularly dangerous situation prevailing on our continent, we believe that every possible effort must be made to prevail upon the United States and the Soviet Union to resume negotiations on intermediate-range missiles and to achieve an accord in Geneva conducive to the elimination of all types of nuclear arms from Europe. Along this line, it is important that the deployment of the new U.S. missiles on the continent should be halted and that the USSR should rescind the countermeasures announced, while the members of the two military blocs, as well as other European countries, should participate in some form in the negotiations and contribute to the signing of an appropriate accord. The speaker also highlighted the importance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's numerous initiatives and actions which provide real bases for reconciling positions and achieving understanding that should stop the course toward catastrophe.

The speaker emphasized the importance that Romania attaches to the Stockholm conference and to efforts designed to establish denuclearized zones in the Balkans, in northern Europe, and in other parts of the continent and of the world and to initiate negotiations between the NATO and Warsaw Pact member-countries on reducing military spending and signing a nonbelligerence pact.

In the spirit of its traditional line, the speaker added, the RCP is endeavoring to strengthen its cooperation and solidarity with all communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, and with other democratic, progressive, and anti-imperialist parties and forces in the world. We are firmly convinced that acting in unity, realistic political forces and peoples everywhere can block the path toward war and ensure the triumph of reason, and can promote a policy of disarmament and peace and international understanding and cooperation along the path of progress.

The speaker ended his greetings message by expressing the trust that the bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation will further develop in accordance with mutual interests, and conveyed wishes for full success in the SPP's future activities devoted to promoting the Danish working people's legitimate aspirations for social justice and for a better life.

MAMULA CONCLUDES WORKING VISIT TO UNITED STATES

LD270127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2248 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] New York 26 May (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army led by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, has ended its working visit to the United States. The visit took place in a friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of the relations existing between the two countries.

Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, the federal secretary of national defense, was received in Washington by Vice President George Bush. They held talks on Yugoslav-U.S. cooperation and questions of common interest. The Yugoslav People's Army delegation also had lengthy talks with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and his associates on the further development of interarmy cooperation. During its stay in the United States, the Yugoslav People's Army delegation visited several units and institutions of the U.S. Armed Forces.

VISITING UN OFFICIAL RECEIVED BY PLANINC

LD282143 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, received Bradford Morse, administrator of the UN Development Program, who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia. In his capacity as general secretary of the International Action Council, B. Morse expressed his cordial gratitude to Yugoslavia for making it possible for the Brioni meeting to be organized. He also briefed the Yugoslav premier on the most important results of this important meeting.

During the talks, which were also attended by Miljenko Zrelec, director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation, and Kalil Otman, permanent representative of the UN Development Program in the SFRY, both sides expressed their satisfaction over Yugoslavia's successful cooperation with the UN Development Program. In this context, the president of the Federal Executive Council stressed that in the future our country will render full support for this UN body's work.

SOVIET MEDIA IGNORE, BELITTLE SFRY ACTIVITY

AU271834 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 27 May 84

[Moscow Correspondent Bogoljub Lacmanovic report within a feature on foreign press treatment of Yugoslavia in the "Sunday at 10" program -- live or recorded]

[Text] With the exception of when the winter Olympic games were held in Sarajevo, at which time Yugoslavia was daily on the pages of the Soviet press, on the radio waves, and on television screens, Soviet papers write little and seldom about us, about Yugoslav foreign and internal political activity. However, in order to understand such a way of informing Soviet citizens, along with the fact that Soviet papers usually have four sheets at most, one should know that the press here depends on daily political events, and that when one writes about some country or from some country, it is on a certain occasion -- a political one of course. Let us take an illustration: Only yesterday could the Soviet public learn, through a two-sentence TASS report -- which was as much as PRAVDA carried -- that Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had visited China.

There are almost no reports containing comment, analyses, and commentaries of the foreign political activity of one of the leading countries of the Nonaligned Movement. True, they can be found only marginally, in various periodicals. For an illustration, it would suffice to take the example from the latest May issue of the periodical MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA, in which a publicist from the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, Karen Brutents, attaches historical significance to the Nonaligned Movement, but puts Tito in sixth place among its most prominent personalities, after Nehru, al-Nasir, Nkrumah, Sukarno, and Castro.

This month, Yugoslavia could be found on the pages of the Soviet press and magazines several more times. On the occasion of the celebration here of 9 May, Victory Day, Yugoslavia was not overlooked, but one could not fail to notice that a country which at the beginning of 1943 already had over 300,000 soldiers fighting against Hitler was placed on an equal footing here as to its contribution to the victory over fascism with Bulgaria and o ther present Soviet military and political allies.

About the Yugoslav economic situation Soviet papers inform their readers by carrying brief TANJUG reports from the sessions of the Presidium or plenums of the LCY Central Committee, stressing that the economic situation in Yugoslavia is difficult and self-management is in a crisis. Articles that more analytically present the Yugoslav internal political and economic situation to the public are mostly reserved for the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA, which Moscow publishes in nine world languages. They, as a rule, write more saliently about the extremely complex economic situation in Yugoslavia and its debts.

Let us add finally that the Soviet press until now has kept to the format of articles, carried on special occasions, about the beauties of some country, or about the successes of its working collectives. From time to time, Yugoslavia is also written about in such a way. These articles are as a rule published on the eve of state and party visits.

PRAVDA FAILS TO ANNOUNCE RESULTS OF SKP CONTEST

LD281818 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 28 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Communits Party cannot be satisfied with the course and outcome of the 20th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP]. The Soviet Party took part in the preparations of this congress at which it also was represented by a senior delegation.

The leading Soviet daily PRAVDA presented this view today, Monday, in its information on the closing of the congress, without at all registering the results of a contest of opinions between the two lines in the party of neighbouring Finland.

The congress passed in the contending between the minority group, whose stands are identical with those of Moscow and the so-termed "Eurocommunist" line. Because the pro-Soviet current had not obtained support by the majority, no significance is being attributed in Moscow to the stands that had been predominant, neither are these stands interpreted in any way.

Mikhail Solomentsev, head of a Soviet delegation and member of the Politburo of the Soviet party Central Committee, had left for the congress of the Finnish Communist Party to appeal for "loyalty to Marxism-Leninism" and to caution that the "abandoning of our revolutionary theory" would confront the Finnish Communist Party with "errors, failures, and defeats".

Before the opening of the congress the daily PRAVDA had carried the entire platform as was presented by the then party chairman Jovko Kajanoja. Now, however, PRAVDA has not even announced that Arvo Aalto, leader of the majority current, has been elected chairman of the party.

POLISH AUTHORITIES CONFRONT CULTURAL OPPOSITION

LD251635 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 25 May 84

["Poland: Opposition in Culture" -- TANJUG heading; by Nikola Stanojevic]

[Text] Warsaw, May 25 (TANJUG) -- Situation on some universities, the linkage of Polish dissident writers with those who hold similar views in other countries of the "socialist community" and the rallying of Catholic writers in the "militant section" of the Church, are taken by the Polish authorities as the main sectors of "oppositionary", i.e., "clandestine antisocialist activity" in sciences and culture. The latest example of what are still, on the whole, administration measures which the authorities use to curb these manifestations, is the annulment of the recent election of rectors on the universities in Warsaw and Wroclaw.

A section of the teaching staff and students have assessed the decision as a violation of the law on the schools of higher learning, whereas the authorities have branded the outcome of the election as a "clandestine oppositionary demonstration against the state." The "complex situation" in some universities is also being borne out by the official indignation voiced at some scientific meetings which discussed the "continuation of Polish literature in the postwar period." Although those meetings of professors and scholars were organized by the institute for literature and culture, the authorities decided that an "attempt to inculcate in the minds of students a negative picture of the achievements of socialist culture in Poland" was involved.

A powerful "underground" activity aimed at creating a "parallel" literature is also on record in universities. ARKA, a monthly which has among its contributors polonists, historians and philologists of the Jagellonian University, is published in Krakow. Recently, its editorial offices were searched by state security organs in an attempt to prevent its further publication, but the next day the monthly nevertheless appeared. KRONG, a publication similar to, but less influential than ARKA, is published in Warsaw.

The creation of "parallel" literature in Poland is being aided by various groups which set up "funds for the independent culture at home," Polish officials point out. One of these funds is headed by Polish Nobel-Prize winner Czeslaw Milosz, and another by the writer Kazimierz Brandys who lives in Paris.

At the same time, a section of the "militant wing" of the Roman Catholic Church, i.e., the clergy who do not accept Cardinal Glemp's effort for reaching an understanding and for cooperation with the authorities, are trying to rally authors who have found themselves in opposition. Thus events officially described as antisocialist are organized under the auspices of the Church. Taking part in them are even some writers who have undergone a sudden "conversion" and become believers.

The authorities are therefore trying to win over the young and at the same time prevent activities of the dissident authors, alleged to be "trying to gain support in university environments by counting on their political naivete.

GALLEGO'S USSR VISIT: LEGALIZATION OF RELATIONS

AU251859 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 May 84 p 7

[Permanent correspondent D. Vukcevic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 28 May -- The first official meeting of the delegations of the CPSU Central Committee and the "new Communist Party" of Spain in Moscow has attracted the attention of political observers here for several reasons. The delegation of the newly formed Spanish party is headed by Ignacio Gallego, its general secretary, and the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Apart from this mismatch of functions, the most noticeable thing is that Gallego, for whom this is the second visit to Moscow in the past 3 months (he came for Andropov's funeral), has for the time being not been received by Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. In addition, the talks have been given so-called limited publicity. Only the party organ PRAVDA carried a conspicuous general report, but other organs did not even register the negotiations.

All this, however, does not indicate a change in the attitude of the CPSU Central Commit toward the CP (of Spain) -- the term used here to distinguish it from the legal PCE -- which existed before and during its founding congress on 14 and 15 January of this year. Moscow recognized the new party by the very fact of sending its delegation to its congress,which at one time was called here a congress "of communist unity." Therefore, the negotiations yesterday and today can be interpreted as a gradual legalization of relations between the two parties.

This is indicated even by informing the public from time to time of links with the separated CP. For a long time it was not known publicly here that a CPSU delegation attended the election of Gallego, until Yuriy Zhukov, head of the delegation, reported this in his notes from Spain. There was no comment, either, during Gallego's visit to Moscow in February, perhaps because a delegation of the legal PCE was also present at that time (at Andropov's funeral).

In the statement on the negotiations of the two delegations yesterday one notices an "omission" of commentaries and assessments on relations of the two parties with the existing PCE and the parties advocating "Eurocommunism." The statement also does not mention the parties of the "socialist community" countries, of which the Romanian and the Hungarian ones have not recognized the dissident CP.

The negotiations of the two delegations have not been concluded. The Spanish delegation left for Leningrad, from where it will return in 2 days to resume the negotiations. Gallego met Spanish journalists in Moscow and said that he was pleased with the course of "links" with the CPSU, but he did not comment on why he did not have any talks with Chernenko or whether he will have any.

What is particularly significant is that Gallego said that the CPSU displays a wish for good relations with both Spanish parties. But he added that Sanchez Montero, international releations head of the "old" PCE, had visited Moscow and "negotiated" with the Soviet leadership about the visit of Iglesias, general secretary of the PCE, to the Soviet Union. According to Gallego, Moscow did not accept the offer.

EXPORT, IMPORT RESULTS FOR 1984's FIRST 4 MONTHS

AU230913 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 May 84 p 4

[M. D. report]

[Summary] "In April this year, overall exports increased 6 percent as compared with the same month last year. In other words, exports from the beginning of the year to 30 April reached the value of 382 billion dinars (at an exchange rate of 124.80 dinars to the dollar); this is 3 percent more than in the same period last year."

In the 4 months of this year, the overall value of exports to the convertible currency area increased 11 percent, compared with the same period last year. The overall value of imports by the end of April was reduced 2 percent and totaled 418.9 billion dinars. Thus, exports covered 91 percent of imports.

According to value, the greatest increase in exports in the first 4 months of this year was achieved with the East European countries - 31 percent higher than in the same period of last year -- followed by exports to the developed countries -- an increase of 28 percent. The greatest increase in imports was from the developing countries, from where 34 percent more goods were imported than in the same period last year.

The most money was spent for imports of producer goods -- 338.6 billion dinars -- a third of which were imported from the socialist countries. In the first 4 months of this year, imports of capital goods totaled 57 billion dinars and consumer goods 22 billion dinars.

As compared with the same period of last year, in the first 4 months of this year Montenegro achieved the greatest increase of exports (29 percent).

When calculated in value, the greatest exports were achieved by Serbia proper (97.7 billion dinars), Croatia (81.4 billion dinars), Slovenia (72.6 billion dinars), Vojvodina (38.6), Bosnia-Hercegovina (57.3), Kosovo (8.1), and Montenegro (7.7 billion dinars). The federation exported goods worth 113 billion dinars.

Lower exports than in the first 4 months of last year were noted in Bosnia-Hercegovina -- a decrease of 4 percent; in Croatia, 2 percent; and in Serbia proper, also 2 percent.

The greatest increase in exports to the hard currency area was achieved by Montenegro (81 percent), and the smallest by Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia (2 percent each). Calculated in dinars, the largest exports were recorded by Serbia proper and Slovenia totalling some 59 billion dinars for each and Croatia totalling some 59 billion dinars for each and Croatia totalling 55.6 billion dinars, and they were followed by Bosnia-Hercegovina with 34, Vojvodina with 25.6, Macedonia with 11.5, Montenegro 4.6, and Kosovo 3.4 billion dinars.

Calculated in percentages, the greatest increase in imports in the first 4 months of this year as compared with the same period last year was noted by Montenegro (88 percent) and Vojvodina (58 percent). The lowest rate of increase in imports was noted by Serbia proper (34 percent lower than in the same period of last year) and by Slovenia with 9 percent, Bosnia-Hercegovina with 4 percent, and Kosovo 1 percent lower.

The largest increase in imports from the hard currency area was noted by Montenegro -- an increase of 106 percent -- followed by Vojvodina with 43 percent, and Croatia 19 percent, while Macedonia and Bosnia-Hercegovina maintained the same value of imports as in the 4 months of the preceding year.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC ELECTS ANDRIC PRESIDENT

LD281217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1058 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 28 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee elected unanimously Mato Andric as president of the Republic's LC Central Committee with a 1-year mandate. At a separate session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium, Zivko Grubor was elected secretary of the Presidium. He was a member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee also elected today Hamdija Pozderac as member of the LCY Central Committee from Bosnia-Hercegovina. The Central Committee also endorsed the proposal that Hamdija Pozderac be nominated member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Upon the election of Franjo Herljevic as a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, [in 1982] an agreement had been reached, at his request, in the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium, that he would perform this duty for only 2 years. In accordance with this agreement, Franjo Herljavic asked the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium to be relieved of his position as member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Pozderac Report; New Members

LD281538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0837 GMT 28 May 84

[Excerpts] Sarajevo 28 May (TANJUG) -- The biggest problems in the overall activity of the League of Communists today emerge in the implementation of the agreed policy, Hamdija Pozderac, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee, stressed in the introductory report at today's session of the Republic's LC Central Committee at which the practice of political activity, method and substance of LC work and top party forums are being critically analyzed. Today's discussion, kicked off by the report on the work of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium in the last year, is a part of the preparation process for the next session of the LCY Central Committee which will discuss the implementation of the leading role of the LC.

According to Pozderac, the fact that the LC is not efficient enough and mobile in its activity should be attributed to [word indistinct] way of work and excessive reliance on the party apparatus. This is also a cause of certain voluntarism and practicism in our work. All of this weakens the influence of the party grassroots in creating political attitudes, forums and organs. Among the party grassroots there is a large section which is in a state of passivity.

The president of the Central Committee went on to define as untenable the fact that in political practice, obvious distance exists between those organs which determine political stands and adopt decisions and those which carry them out. All this indicates that we still have not overcome some essential forms of [word indistinct] and traditional political party activity and we in the LC should, therefore, devote much more attention to these issues.

Tito's idea of collective work and responsibility should be intensified not only in the sense of limiting mandate duration but also in the sense of democratic action and reconstruction and strengthening of the LC. Pozderac said that initial results have been achieved in this field but that the tendency of horizontal rotation has not been totally halted and that its negative effects will become evident in the period to come. He warned that this encourages the tendency of further professionalization in political life.

The Central Committee also elected new members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC. They are Saban Kevric, Vladimir Sultanovic, Milan Skoro and Alija Isakovic. Jerko Bradvica, Husein Bakalovic and Saban Kevric are the new members of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC. New members of the Supervisory Commission are Luka Reljic and [name indistinct] Selimovic, while Bihnedzib Cengic is a new member of the Statutory Commission.

Finally, the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC adopted a decision on the formation of a Central Committee Commission for ideological questions in the field of information and propaganda activity.

SERB PRESIDENCY SURVEYS ALBANIAN PROPAGANDA

LD281941 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] The Serb Presidency has discussed a report on anti-Yugoslav propaganda activity from Albania. At the session the introductory statement was read by Vojislav Micovic, president of the Serb Republican Committee for Information.

It was noted during the session that propaganda with greater-Albanian, irredentist, and nationalistic objectives and territorial claims on Yugoslavia from Albania has continued unabated. This propaganda, it was stressed, changes methods from time to time, but its enemy platform, content, and basic objectives of anti-Yugoslav activity remain unchanged. Despite the statements by individual senior Albanian officials that they do not want to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and also despite the fact that our country -- an explicitly hostile stance of the Albanian leadership toward Yugoslavia notwithstanding -- is one of the most significant economic partners Albania has and that our country is trying to develop cooperation with Albania in other areas of life, Albania in an extremely crude way attacks Yugoslavia's constitutional system and its leadership, and makes territorial claims on our country.

Through Albanian information media, and in other ways, various untruths and insinuations are being disseminated concerning the position of the Albanian nationality in our country. Albanian propaganda in particular is trying to sow mistrust and is making an attempt to foment national intolerance, hatred, and chauvinism toward the Serb people.

It was stressed during the Presidency session that our public and the world public must continue to be objectively and comprehensively informed about life in Albania and about the objectives of the policy being pursued by its leadership, which has a negative impact on overall Yugoslav-Albanian relations and harms the relations between the states and the peoples in the Balkans and international relations in general.